CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28805—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1892.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Old Mall, 11 years old	37 12
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	33 0
Heart Bottle	30 4
O. B.	26 0
Glentromie	27 4
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 12

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	J. E. Jephson	29th July.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	12th „
† ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th „
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester	26th „
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th „
† ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th „
				Saturday.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st Oct.
B.L. CATHAY	2995	500	A Symons	8th „
† ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	15th „
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd „
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th „
B.L. VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
† ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	12th „

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

‡ These vessels proceed to Aden only and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi and London. No passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these steamers.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S.S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

July 28th.	September 8th.	October 20th.
August 11th.	„ 22nd.	November 3rd.
„ 25th.	October 6th.	„ 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 21, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
26th July. 23rd August. 26th Sept.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 29, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
(UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	G. Walluschnigg	3,200	500	1st Augt.
ACHILLE	V. Gherzmann	2,000	500	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	22nd Aug.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	22nd Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	8th Augt.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 23rd, 1892.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUNDEE	E. Halley	2612	About 4th Aug.

THIS Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric-Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European.

Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1892.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "AFGHAN" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.

All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, before removal from the Dock premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, July 26, 1892. Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on 27th July, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on the 31st July, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 28th July, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th July, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at—

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool.......... „ KING, BAILLIE and Co.,

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN.)
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 8 a. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchinson	27th July.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	10th Aug.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	27th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 23, 1892.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW "HARLEQUIN" WARE,
IN BRILLIANT COLOURS.

French Grey, Sea-Green, Light Blue, Canary, Heliotrope, Fawn, Terra Cotta, &c., &c.

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Breakfast Cups and Saucers	Per doz.	40	0	45	0
Coffee or Tea „ „	„	25	0	28	0
Tea Plates, 6 inch	„	12	8	14	0
Breakfast, 7 „	Each	1	8	1	12
„ 9 „	„	1	12	2	0
Slop Basin	„	3	8	4	0
Sugar Basin	„	4	12	5	4
Cream Jug	„	3	12	4	4
Milk Jug	„	5	8	6	4
10-inch Dish	„	5	0	5	12
12 „ „	„	7	0	8	0
Cake Plates	„	3	8	4	0
Tea Pots	„	6	0	6	12
Salvers	„	11	0	12	8

FINE WHITE "EGG" WARE.

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Breakfast Cups and Saucers	Per doz.	27	0	30	0
Tea Cups and Saucers	„	15	0	18	0
Coffee Cups and Saucers	„	15	0	18	0
Tea Plates	Each	1	2	1	6
Slop Basin	„	2	8	2	14
Sugar Basins	„	2	8	2	14
Cream Jugs	„	2	0	2	4
Milk Jugs	„	2	8	2	14
Bread and Butter Plates	„	2	8	2	14

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA [illegible]

USEFUL PRESENTS.
GENTLEMEN'S SOLID GOLD SIGNET RINGS,

With round, oval, square or shield-shaped tops. All gold, or with Bloodstones, Cornelians, Sardonyx and other stones securely set.

Any Monogram, Crest or Motto Engraved to order. Masonic Designs in Stock, Rs. 40, 45 and 55.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DUSTERS.

FOR very superior CHECKED DUSTERS, Apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Size ... 28 in. by 28 in. ... Rs. 1 8 per dozen.
„ ... 36 in. by 36 in. ... „ 3 0 „

The above are the best Dusters to be had for the money anywhere.

Samples FREE. Special terms for orders of six gross and upwards.

CRICKET AND FOOTBALL KIT AND GYMKHANA REQUISITES.

CRICKET KIT

OF THE BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
BALLS, CRICKET—			
Treacher & Co.'s double seam	each	3 8	4 0
„ „ treble seam	„	4 8	5 0
„ „ four seam, registered pattern, the finest manufactured	„	5 4	5 12
Eclipse composition	„	1 8	1 12
Duke's double seam, first quality	„	3 8	4 0
„ treble „ „ „	„	5 0	5 12
Boys'	each from	1 8	1 12
	to	2 0	2 4
BATS, All Cane, A quality	„	10 8	11 12
„ „ B „		8 8	9 8
„ „ C „		6 8	7 8

We have now succeeded in making such arrangemets as will enable us to supply all Cane Bats at a lower price than has been hitherto possible. These Bats are the correct weight, well balanced and strongly made, and are undoubtedly the best value ever offered.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
BATS, Boys'	each from	1 10	1 14
	to	3 0	3 8
„ Patent Exceller	each	13 0	15 0
„ Cobbett's All Cane	„	10 8	11 12
„ Frowd's Driver	„	15 0	17 0
TREACHER'S Boys' Cricket Set, consisting of set of Stumps, Ball, and Bats, with Rules, in a Stout Box		10 0	11 4

FOOTBALLS.

Vulcanised India-rubber covered with the best Hide Leather specially dressed—

ASSOCIATION BALLS—

	No. 4. Rs. a.	No. 5. Rs. a.	No. 6. Rs. a.	
Cash	6 0	6 12	7 8	each.
Credit	6 12	7 12	8 8	„

RUGBY BALLS—

Cash	5 4	6 4	7 4	„
Credit	6 0	7 0	8 4	„

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Pumps for inflating Foot Balls		3 0	3 8
Shin Guards	per pair from	1 8	1 12
	to	2 8	3 0

Spare Insides, best vulcanised rubber—

	No. 4. Rs. a.	No. 5. Rs. a.	No. 6. Rs. a.	
Cash	2 0	2 4	2 12	each.
Credit	2 4	2 8	3 0	„

LAWN-TENNIS, BADMINTON, GOLF KIT, RACKETS, POLO, QUOITS, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

THE only Lens that can afford the absolute assistance to, and relief needed by, each individual Eye, must be that which is constructed from a Mathematical Formula, to exactly neutralize the Defect.

It is rare that a truly perfect Pair of Eyes can be met with, but the Sense of Vision can be equalized in all persons, if the Eyes are not affected by Disease.

A complete assortment of our Spectacles, &c., may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of Defective Vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These Lenses are cut with Great Precision, and may be relied on for Refractive Accuracy.

SPECTACLES.

Best *Pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs. 27	0
In Aluminium Frames	„ 7	0
In Blue Steel Frames	„ 6	0
Ladies' New Long Handled Spectacles, "THE LORGNETTE," with best Spherical Pebble Lenses, a most fashionable and elegant form of Hand Glass, chiefly used when taking a drive or walk.		
Gold Frame and Handle	„ 125	0
Silver Gilt do.	„ 40 & 50	
Shell do.	„ 20	0

EYE-GLASSES, SINGLE.

Best Pebble, with Cord and Case, for Long or Short Sight	„ 3	0
Best Optical Glass do. do. do.	„ 1	8

PINCES-NEZ.

Best *Pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.

In 18-carat Gold Frames, Non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face	Rs. 26	0
In Silver Gilt Frames	„ 10	0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	„ 8	0
In Straight draw-out Spring, Long or Short Sight	„ 8	0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments, rivetted on Lens	„ 3	0

EYE PRESERVERS.

Goggles Smoked Glass in Gauze, with Elastic Cord and Japanned Tin Case	„ 2	0
Horse Shoe Spectacles	„ 5	0
Railway Spectacles, Gauze-sides	„ 5	0
Spoon-shaped Glasses, Blue Steel Frames	„ 4	8
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses	„ 5	0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

A large Assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS, and BIRDS always in Stock.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PRESENTS AND PRIZES.

LARGE ASSORTMENT.
SUITABLE FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

WEDDING-PRESENTS.
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
CHRISTENING PRESENTS.
PARTING PRESENTS.
RACE PRIZES.
CRICKET PRIZES.
POLO PRIZES.
LAWN-TENNIS PRIZES.
REGATTA PRIZES.
HORSE SHOW PRIZES.
PIG-STICKING PRIZES.
RIFLE SHOOTING PRIZES.
PIGEON-SHOOTING PRIZES.
SWIMMING PRIZES.
ROWING PRIZES.
BICYCLE PRIZES.
SCHOOL PRIZES.
CHILDREN PRIZES.

The above may be selected from SILVER or ELECTRO-PLATED CUPS of the latest designs. Useful Sets of ELECTRO-PLATED TEA and COFFEE SERVICES, ICE PICTURES, SALVERS, "TANTALUS" SPIRIT FRAMES, CRUETS, CHESTS of PLATES, SETS of DESSERT AND FISH KNIVES and FORKS, TELESCOPES, BINOCULARS, CUTLERY SETS, ALBUMS, WRITING DESKS, &c., &c., ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.
CHEMISTS, WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS.

1892 ARMY REGULATION 1892.

WATERPROOF CLOAK.

AS APPROVED AND SEALED AT H. M. WAR OFFICE.

ALL OTHER MAKES OBSOLETE.

CAVALRY PATTERN, AS SEALED..................Rs. 45.
MODIFIED PATTERN FOR CIVILIANS...........Rs. 38.

CASH OR V.-P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS CO., LIMITED.

JEYE'S SANITARY POWDER AND JEYE'S PERFECT PURIFIER (LIQUID).

DISINFECTANTS, Antiseptics, and Deodorizers, largely used by the Governments of Ceylon, Hongkong, Straits Settlements, and by Municipalities, Hospitals, Railway and Steamship Companies both in India and England.

Perfect Purifier Supersedes Carbolic and other Disinfectants, being non-poisonous, non-corrosive and stainless in use.

The Company has now received 27 Prize Medals and Awards.

For further particulars and prices apply to the

Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 130°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેખઆદમની કુ૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

PIANOFORTE TUNING.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure to announce the ADDITION of TWO PIANOFORTE TUNERS, brought direct from the Factories of the first European Pianoforte Builders, including Messrs. Julius Bluthner's, of Leipzig, with the object of meeting their increasing Piano business in India.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., have always been prepared to execute Piano tunings and repairs locally on the shortest possible notice, and at the lowest charges consistent with thorough good work; but the addition to their already efficient staff will now enable them to keep one of their BEST Tuners in Poona all through the coming season.

They undertake to renovate all Pianos, even with broken Iron Frames, Wrest Blocks, Sounding Boards—in fact, to repair anything in connection with a Pianoforte.

Tuning in and near the Fort ....from Rs. 5
Colaba, Cumballa and Malabar Hills, Byculla, Mazagon, Girgaum, &c. ....from Rs. 6

REPAIRS EXTRA.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES FOR TUNING HALF-YEARLY AND YEARLY EVERY ALTERNATE MONTH.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SWEATER, FOOTBALL, AND POLO, JERSEYS, &C.

WHITE SWEATER JERSEYS.

Inches	34	36.
Rupees	6-8	6-8.

SUPERIOR WHITE SWEATER JERSEYS.

Inches	34	36	38	40.
Rupees	7-8	7-8	8-8	8-8.

FINEST CASHMERE JERSEYS (Club Colours.)

Inches	34	36	38	40.
Rupees	12-8	12-8	12-8	12-8.

EXTRA FINE WHITE CASHMERE JERSEYS.

Inches	34	36	38	40.
Rupees	9-8	9-8	10-8	10-8.

NAVY LAMBS WOOL AND ASSORTED STRIPES JERSEYS.

Inches	34	36	38	40.
Rupees	5-8	5-6	6-8	6-8.

WHITE CASHMERE SQUARES, OR MUFFLERS.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3-8.

SILK SQUARES, FINEST RIBBED SILK, PLAIN, AND CLUB COLOURS.
Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 7-8.

ELASTIC BELTS, ALL COLOURS.
Rs. 2-8.

THORPE AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,
BEACONFIELDS,
TORPEDOS,
GOLD MOHURS,
IMPERIALS,
LITTLE RANDOLPHS,
SIESTAS,
MAYOS,
SUMATRAS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

NOW READY—6th Edition.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONCERT.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION,
(OPPOSITE VICTORIA TERMINUS.)
Under the kind Patronage of Mrs. F. YORKE SMITH, President of the Ladies' Committee,
ON THURSDAY, JULY 28TH, 1892,
at 9 p.m. punctually,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Pianoforte Solo...	"Valse"	B. Godard.
	Miss E. COUNSELL.	
Song	"Sunshine and Rain"	J. Blumenthal.
	Miss WALLER.	
Song	"Come into the Garden, Maud"	Balfe.
	MR. F. W. J. VINING.	
Song	"Cleopatra"	Henry Grey.
	MRS. R. G. SNELL.	
Song	"Speed on my Bark, Speed on"	Henry Leslie.
	MR. F. W. EICKE.	
Song	"A Summer Shower"	Theo Marzials.
	Miss HILL.	
Song	"The Outlaw"	E. J. Loder.
	MR. R. JEFFRYS.	
Song	"Close to the Threshold"..	Henry Parker.
	MRS. FARLOW.	

PART II.

Pianoforte Solo...	"Valse Allemagne"	Rubenstein.
	MR. F. W. J. VINING.	
Song	"The Devoted Apple"	J. Roeckel.
	MRS. R. G. SNELL.	
Song	"Will-o-the-Wisp"	J. W. Cherry.
	MR. F. W. EICKE.	
Song	"The Crescent and the Cross"	Ciro Pinsuti.
	MRS. FARLOW.	
Pianoforte Solo...	"Scherzo Brilliant"	Wollenhauft.
	Miss E. COUNSELL.	
Song	....	....
	Miss CARPENTER.	
Song	"True till Death"	H. Scott Gatty.
	MR. R. WOOD.	
Song	"By the Fountain"	Stephen Adams.
	Miss WALLER.	
Song	"The Postilion"	J. L. Molloy.
	MR. R. JEFFRYS.	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Tickets (One Rupee each) to be obtained from the HEAD MISTRESS, Indo-British Girls' School, also from Laidlaw and Whiteaway, Rampart Row.

Doors Open at 8-30 P.M.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on WEDNESDAY, the 10th August, 1892, at 6 P. M.

H. E. E. PROCTER,
F. A. PREVOST,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

INVERNESS CAPES.

ULSTERS OR CHESTERFIELDS.

GENTLEMEN HOMEWARD-BOUND can be supplied with the above on the shortest possible notice. A., L., and W. will send their new Patterns on receipt of Post Card.

Measures required. Height and Size of Chest.

Cash or V. P. P. Prices, which include Carriage and Packing to any part of India.

Rs. 50 to Rs. 70.

ASQUITH,
LORD, AND WHITMORE,
BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of RADHABAI (widow of SADOO MALEE) late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

TANAGO, the Executor named in the Will of the said deceased.......................................Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness LYTTLETON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 20th Day of July, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, and in the Fifty-sixth Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE.
The 20th Day of July, 1892.
TANAGO, Petitioner,
(In person).

NEUBERG'S SMOKING MIXTURES.

ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE.

Put up in Pound and Half-pound HERMETICALLY SEALED TIN CANISTERS, of various strengths, to suit all Smokers.

"PYRAMID" MIXTURE
Mild.

"1888" MIXTURE
Medium mild.

"GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE
Medium full.

"RIFLE" MIXTURE
Full.

BEST VALUE FOR THE MONEY IN INDIA.

MONSOON 1892.

THE "PERFECT" CONDITIONER.
FOR CIGARS, CIGARETTES, OR TOBACCOS.

"Thy 'Condition' is such that men cannot but say, 'Thou art all that can be wished for.'"

The "Perfect" Conditioner is calculated to supply a want long felt by smokers. It is constructed in such a form as to promote and assist the "conditioning" of Cigars, Cigarettes, or Tobaccos at *all* seasons of the year, in the simplest and readiest manner. It is convenient, portable, and indestructible, and *must* commend itself to all practised smokers as a *Great Desideratum.*

INSTRUCTION WITH EACH CONDITIONER.

No. 1.	Large size..............................	Rs. 3 0
„ 2.	Medium „	„ 2 8
„ 3.	Small (for Cigarettes)...........	„ 2 0

Prepared Calcio Chloride and Asbestos for above. Re. 1-2 per 4 oz. tin.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH

COUGH AND COLD ?

USE ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.

It only needs a trial to be given to this wonderful and never-failing specific for Pulmonary Cough, Cold, Asthma, and settled Consumption, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and other chest affections. It is a powerful

VOICE TONIC,

clearing the Throat from Hoarseness, and strengthening the vocal organs. Purely vegetable, harmless, and free from

INJURIOUS DRUGS.

Per Bottle, As. 8 and Re. 1-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY
F. S. MADON & CO.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE
CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

MESSRS. S. J. TELLERY & Co.

Have much pleasure in announcing that

THEY HAVE ARRANGED

WITH THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

TO REPRESENT

INDIAN ART-WARE

AND

MANUFACTURES

AT THE

FORTHCOMING WORLD'S

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

AT

CHICAGO U. S. A.

OPENING

1ST MAY, 1893.

THEY WILL THEMSELVES EXHIBIT

ON A

STRIKINGLY LARGE SCALE

INDIAN ART MANUFACTURES

IN THEIR EVERY BRANCH,

FROM

ALL PARTS OF INDIA,

ON THEIR

OWN ACCOUNT

AND AT THEIR

OWN EXPENSE.

They, therefore, invite Artisans, Manufacturers, and Dealers to make them offers of sale of Consignments of Art-ware of the most superior finish and quality for such an occasion, before the end of OCTOBER NEXT the very latest.

Although they prefer to purchase right out all Goods in the line

OF

ART MANUFACTURE,

MESSRS. TELLERY & Co.

Notwithstanding accept such Articles on Commission.

JEWELLERY

OF

PURELY NATIVE DESIGNS

ONLY THEY WILL ACCEPT ON

COMMISSION ONLY.

Manufactures of Indian origin, not strictly Art-ware, Minerals, and Produce (excepting tea), such as only Samples, will be sent.

MESSRS. TELLERY & Co. undertake to represent, receive orders, conduct sales, and bring the Manufactures and Producers of all such in India into close contact with Buyers in America.

Messrs. Tellery & Co. are willing to purchase or to receive on Commission any scientifically arranged Religious, Instructive, or otherwise Interesting Collection.

They also undertake to arrange with Native States to exhibit the manufactures of their respective States separately in their Court.

Messrs. Tellery & Co. will compete for prizes for such exhibits only as are *bona fide* manufactured by them.

All Prizes awarded to Goods not *bona fide* manufactured by Messrs. S. J. Tellery & Co. will be awarded to the actual makers.

Messrs. S. J. Tellery & Co. will be glad if district officials and private gentlemen, interested in the furtherance of Indian Art Manufactures and Commerce will give this Notice as wide a circulation as possible.

For all further information and terms, please apply to—

S. J. TELLERY & Co.,
Delhi.

NOTICES.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

MEMBERS of the Services having CREDIT BALANCES or DEPOSITS with the New Oriental Bank Corporation are informed that MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co. are prepared to place Funds at their disposal on terms to be obtained on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.
Bombay, June 11, 1892.

NOTICE.
ESTATE OF BEYTS, CRAIG AND CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned has been AUTHORIZED by the SPECIAL MANAGER APPOINTED by the Court of Bankruptcy in London, to TAKE CHARGE of all the ESTATE of the above firm. All persons having any moneys, documents or effects belonging or due to the said firm, are, therefore, requested to hand over the same to the Undersigned, and are warned against parting therewith to any other person or persons whomsoever—Dated this 6th day of July, 1892.

H. G. FIDLER, Agent,
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

WESTERN INDIA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

THE above EXHIBITION WILL OPEN on SEPTEMBER 21st, and the latest date up to which EXHIBITS will be received is the 14th idem. Prospectuses can be obtained on Application to

F. L. CLIFFORD,
Assistant Secretary, W. I. F. A. Society, Poona.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. OTARD, DUPUY & Co., of Cognac, have APPOINTED US their AGENTS IN INDIA, and we are receiving from this very Old Established Cognac House a First Consignment Per S. S. "Peninsular."

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Bombay.

DR. BLANEY MEMORIAL FUND.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of subscribing towards the above Fund, as well as those who have already Subscribed, are requested to send in the amount of their subscription to the BANK OF BOMBAY to the credit of the Fund.

COWASJI HORMUSJI,
TRIBHOVANDAS VERJIVANDAS,
ABDALLA M. DHARAMSEY,
BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA,
B. S. SHROFF,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay, July 13, 1892. Secretaries and Managers.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-50 P. M., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, July 13, 1892.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1 Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 3-10 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

2ND.—To elect the Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

3RD.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, July 13, 1892.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, July 13, 1892.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-50 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing, year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, July 13, 1892.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-10 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay, July 13, 1892. Agents.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of The ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of September, 1892, at 4 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings, and Machinery. The Lands admeasure a total area of 6 acres and 9¼ goontas or thereabouts, and are held under underleases from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company for 99 years, out of which only about 13 years have expired, at the aggregate yearly rent of Rupees 424, and rent of well Rupees 161 yearly. The Machinery consists of 26,034 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 1 Engines of 60 Nominal Horse Power, all by well known makers and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, Broach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply after the 31st instant, at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this [illegible] day of July, 1892.

HERBERT R. GREAVES,
For Self and Co-Trustees.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th August, 1892, at 5-30 P.M.

G. W. MOIR,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay Club, 20th July, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

BROKEN CASTINGS.

THIS COMPANY has FOR SALE 500 tons of BROKEN CAST IRON POT SLEEPERS and 500 tons of BROKEN CAST IRON CHAIRS.

Particulars relating to the same and forms of Tender may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

Tenders must be addressed to the Agent of the Company and lodged at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, before 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

Tenders must be made on the Company's forms and separately for Sleepers or Chairs.

Tenders must be accompanied in a separate cover by a deposit of Rs 10 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th July, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REVEREND JAMES CHALMERS HERDMAN, D.D., SIR JOHN NEILSON CUTHBERTSON, JOHN THOMSON MACLAGAN, the REVEREND ANDREW BULLOCK WATSON, FRANCIS ANGUS SPENCER, and the REVEREND THOMAS HUTCHINSON GREIG, have contracted with Messrs CURSONDAS VALLUBHDAS, LUCKMIDAS KHIMJI, and GORDHONDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, the officiating Trustees of the GOCULDAS TEJPAL CHARITIES, TO SELL to them the property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make them known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 91, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY :—

All that piece or parcel of land (by tenure pension and tax) situate in an oart called Gaiwady, in the Dady Sett's Agiary Street, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 476, together with the messuage, stable and buildings standing thereon, and now known as the General Assembly Institution, assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 4152-3, 4154, Street Nos. 21 and 1, 2, and now or lately bounded on or towards the East by the Malharao Wady Lane, on or towards the West partly by the property of Dayabhai Rungildas, and partly by the properties of M. M. Rodrigues and Hiralal Pranjiwandas, on or towards the North by the property of Thomas Philipp, and on or towards the South by the Dady Sett's Agiary Street, and containing two thousand and fifteen square yards or thereabouts.—Dated this 20th July, 1892.

MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Purchasers' Attornies.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 677 OF 1890.

PUNDHARINATH MUDUNJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at Pallow Road, outside the Fort..Plaintiff.

VS.

SHRIKRISHNA JANARDHAN and PUNDHARINATH JANARDHAN, both of Bombay Hindoo, residing at First Carpenter Street, outside the Fort ....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above Suit on the 10th day of January 1891, it was ordered that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees 2,074-15-4 for debt and interest and the sum of Rupees 150-0-0 for costs, which said debt, interest, and costs amount together to the sum of Rupees 2,224-15-4, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, upon the sum last abovenamed from the date of the said Decree until payment.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale dated the 26th day of January, 1892, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed TO SELL the right, title, and interest of the Defendants in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say :—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 195 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being in the 1st Carpenter Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 1705 and 1704, Collector's New No. 8827, old Survey No. 478 and 478, New Survey No. 5224, and registered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of the Municipality under Ward No. 6565, and street Nos. 83 and 85, and bounded as follows :—

On or towards the North by the First Carpenter Street, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and the property of Gungadhur Narotum, on or towards the west by a Gully (or lane) and the house of Luxumon Cheetghun and on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Defendants and their family.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of July, 1892, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for Sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title, and interest of the said Defendants abovenamed, in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree and costs.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable :—

(1). Claim of Anandrao Raghoba as guardian and next friend of his niece Jijibai alias Chandrabhagabai, wife of Pandharinath Janardhan, for maintenance as prayed for in Suit No. 88 of 1892, now pending in the High Court.

(2). The claim of C. A. Turner, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 136 of 1888 to hold the title deeds of the property attached until the sum of Rupees 331-8 or thereabouts has been paid to him.

(3). Claim of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne for Rs. 149-7-8, being the taxed costs of obtaining letters of Administration of the estate of Janardhan Purshotum, also their alleged right to retain the title deeds of the attached property until their said claim is paid off.

(4). Claim of Baijibai, wife of Shrikrishna Janardhun, for maintenance and costs under the Decree in Suit No. 104 of 1889 in the High Court.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendants abovenamed have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the property one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 24th day of June, 1892.

AGA AKBAR SHAH,
Sheriff of Bombay.
MESSRS. CHALK, WALKER, & SMETHAM,
Attornies for Plaintiff.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.
MERGIN PEARL FISHERY.

TO BE SOLD at the Deputy Commissioner's Court House, Mergin, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th August, 1892, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Sole Right to obtaining Pearls and Pearl-Shells, otherwise called Mother-of-Pearl and Beche-de-Mere, on the banks of the Mergin Archipelago.

The banks will be sold in 5 Blocks separately or collectively to suit purchasers for 3 years commencing from 1st September, 1892.

The right to refuse any bid is expressly reserved.

Lessees will not be allowed to sub-let their leases without special sanction.

One quarter of annual amount of Purchase Money to be paid on day of Auction, and security to be given for due payment of balance in quarterly instalments.

Authorized Agents must attend sale in person. Bids by letter or telegram will not be accepted.

Further particulars to be obtained at the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Mergin, Lower Burma.

H. G. BATTEN,
Deputy Commissioner, Mergin.
Mergin, Deputy Commissioner's Office, the 8th July, 1892.

MOORE & CO.'S GREAT ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE,

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JULY 20TH, AND THROUGHOUT AUGUST.

WE shall this year offer the whole of our immense Stock, without any exception, in our Clearance Sale prior to opening our New Stock for the Cold Season. We shall offer reductions of 10 to 50 per cent. presenting unequalled advantages to buyers.

Our Illustrated Monthly Circular, with full descriptions, will be sent free of charge to any address in India.

MOORE & Co., THE CASH TRADERS, CALCUTTA.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2 Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.
CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 149 Military Messes and 38 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
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J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 53 per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.

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FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKIES,

FROM J. D. WATSON & Co., LONDON.

"Fine Highland Malt." Rs. 25 per dozen.
"Ben Cally" (Wm. Brown & Co. Dundee) Rs. 20.
10 per cent. discount for cash.

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SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
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"KEATING'S POWDER"

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
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"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable info[illegible] has been added, and special care [illegible]ken that the local info[illegible]nts of commercial men and the general public.

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By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and 1lb. pound tins, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND......£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.

AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected : and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£	100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand, and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund...................................$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, ESQ., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, ESQ., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, ESQ., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, ESQ., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
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THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

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LYONS.
MANILA.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.

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SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

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Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED ...	...£2,500,000
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders	...£1,372,227

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.

Total Annual Income	...£1,500,000

AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. [illegible] for the two Bottles ; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

[illegible]URE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon ; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Beohoo Chatterjee's Street Calcutta.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
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F. BEAUCLERK,
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
BANKS.					
Indian Banks.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,052½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct	122
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct	£53—
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	nil
Silver Share	—	—	—	—	„
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100x
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.c.	45) 980
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100		205
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	122
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40	130
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	500	200	200	10	135
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 30
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	...	32
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg	400	250	..	130	175
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	850
French	300	500	all	100	850
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	455
Hingoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	50	138¾ 470
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	515
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	63	50) 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	91
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	465
Mummar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	237½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	830
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	127½
Prince of Wales	00	500	500		400
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	50)
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	50)
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,15)
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	415
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	21)
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75 ..	245
Volkart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	980
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	480
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	86
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	580
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	325 no ..
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	44)
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1170
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1085
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	715
Colaba Land & Mill	14,000	700	700	12½	635
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	445
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	1,698	100	100	50	450
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	465
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	830
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	670
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	480
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	780
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	680
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	960
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	400
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1085
James Greaves	1,100	500	50.	10 pr.ct.	670
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	34.
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	213¾
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	840
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	655
Khangaun Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	340
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	505
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	188
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	70)
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,140
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2225
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500 no ..
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1,540
Mazagon	5,000	250	25.	6	127½
Morarji Gooculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,775
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	16
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	660 x t
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	450
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1240
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	750
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,100
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,45)
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,240
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	N.	110
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	297½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	207½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	325
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	515
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	1200	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	765
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	710
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Dividend.	
Aleock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	260 19.
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	4.
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	95 xd
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	4.
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no ..
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,350
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,095
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	88
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	880xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	1.
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	—	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	1
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	101
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	312
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	86
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	60
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr.ct.	80xd.
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	—	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	165
Thacker & Co.	1,560	100	100	10	68
Telephone Co.	3,200	25	25	Re. 1	19½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-5	
China Leaf	„	24-9	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	„	24-6	„
Do. do. new	„	24-2	„
Australia do.	„	25	
Bombay do.	„	25	
English Sovereigns	„	15-13	
Do. Drazons	„	15-11	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„	108-7	
Do. 17½ do.	„	108-10	
Carolus Dollars	„	230	Nominal.
Mexican do.	„	223	„
Five-Francs	„	305	„

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Meetings of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co.'s Six Mills, 2-30 to 4-10 p.m.
Mutual Provident Society, 4 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Ibo (s), for Zanzibar ; Landaura (s), Calcutta, &c. ; and D. Balduino (s), Genoa.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Ibo and Urbino left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Domenico Balduino left the dock yesterday.

THE CYCLISTS CLUB.—The Bombay Cyclists Club Concert will be held at the St. Patrick's Club, on Saturday evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi, at 11 a.m., on Friday, the 29th inst.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.—These sports will take place this evening, at 5 p.m., on the Maidan, behind Marine Lines, weather permitting.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Cathay, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., on Thursday, the 28th instant.

THEFT AT GRANT ROAD.—Crishna, a Hindu woman, residing at Grant Road, reports the theft of property, valued at Rs. 195, from her house, on the 25th inst.

FALL OF A ROOF.—The roof of the servants' quarters, in the compound of a bungalow, occupied by Mr. R. Campbell, at Winter Road, Malabar Hill, fell in last Monday evening, but fortunately no one was hurt.

BURGLARY AT DADUR.—During last Sunday night the house of one Luximon Shabbajee, residing in a Wadee, at Dadur Road, was entered into, and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 1 18, were stolen therefrom.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—A concert, as announced in another column, will be given in the Indo-British Institution, to-morrow evening, at nine o'clock, in aid of the funds of the church. An attractive programme has been prepared, and (weather permitting) there is likely to be a large attendance.

CRICKET.—The match between the Colaba Garrison and the Officers' School of Musketry, Deolali, will be played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground, on Friday. By permission of Colonel Forjett and the Officers of the Marine Battalion the band of the regiment will play at the Gymkhana, on Saturday afternoon, at the cricket match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Officers' School of Musketry, Deolali.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, which will be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, a paper will be read :—"The Treatment of Cattle Diseases," translated from the Tamil, by Veterinary Captain James Mills, Principal Veterinary College, Bombay. MSS. sent by Mr. Edward B. Tylor, belonging to the late Edward Tyrrell Leith, will be placed before the meeting for inspection.

THE TARDEO MILLS.—Messrs. D. M. Petit, Sons and Co. write to us:—"Sir,—Referring to the para. in your issue of this day, that we intended to work our mill at Tardeo at night, by electric light, we would state that the information is incorrect. The electric light plant is now being put up there with the object of lighting the compound of the mill, as well as the engine-house and the mechanic shop for any night work that may be necessary."

AN AUDACIOUS THIEF.—Mrs. Oxford, a widow, residing on the 1st story of a house, at Haines Road, reports that on Monday morning, at about 2 a.m., a thief entered her room. It appears that he first broke a pane of glass out of a window, and then lifted the bolt, and opened the window. Whilst going about the room, he knocked down some books from a table. The noise awoke Mrs. Oxford, and on seeing her getting up made his escape. He took with him a silver watch and chain and a bunch of twelve keys of the collective value of Rs. 30.

DEATH OF MR. NAGJI CHAMPSI.—A correspondent writes.—I regret to inform you of the death, on the 21st instant, of Mr. Nagji Champsi, the Accountant-General of the Cutch State. Mr. Nagji was a fine specimen of the good old type of Cutchee gentlemen that is now, unhappily, fast vanishing. He was one of the first batch of students who joined the Bhuj Gujerati School when it was opened by his late Highness Maharao Shri Desalji. While yet a school-boy, his great intelligence and devotion to studies were often favourably remarked by Maharao Shri Desalji and his father Maharao Shri Bharmalji. Having received a sound education in Gujerati and mathematics in the newly-opened school he was appointed, in 1854, head-master of the institution in succession to the first head-master, Mr. Ganputram. At the early age of 23 he was appointed an extra civil judge in Rao Desalji's time, and after that, having served in various capacities in the Political, Judicial, and Police Departments of the State, he obtained, in 1872, the post of Assistant to the President of the Jadeja Court. In the following year he was for some months Revenue Commissioner, after which for four years he was President of the Jadeja Court. The delicate duties of this high and responsible post he discharged with such conspicuous success as to draw the highest encomiums from the Dewans, Kazi Shahabudin and Mr. Motiram Dalpatram, and the Political Agents, Colonel Goodfellow and Colonel Parr. Mr. Motiram considered him "to be the best of all the Cutchee servants of the State." In 1877 he was made judge of the Appellate Side of the Sudder Adawlat, and in the following year he was again transferred to the Jadeja Court as special judge. He has held his present post of Accountant-General for the last eleven years. The Cutch Civil and Criminal Procedure Code and the Penal Code were compiled by him under the superintendence of the late Swami Anandashram. He was also the chief author of the "(Compendium of the Mercantile and Land Usages of Cutch)." With all his abilities Mr. Nagji was quiet and unassuming. Every one who came in contact with him, felt genuine respect for him, and his loss is deeply regretted throughout the province. He was only 56 years old at the time of his death.

ATTEMPTED SUCIDE BY A DESPONDENT LOVER.

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the instance of Inspector Good, Thomas Martin, aged 21, lately a fireman on the G. I. P. Railway, was brought up on a charge of attempted suicide by taking a dose of opium. Last Sunday night, at about 8 o'clock, the accused was found lying in the verandah of Mrs. Henny's house, at Byculla. He gave a letter to one of his friends, named Farrow, asking him to hand it over to a young lady, to whom he had been engaged. The letter ran as follows :—"Dear Maggie,—Just a few lines to ask you, if you have received any answer from my brother, if so, be quite contented, and do not write to any one for my sake, as I will be no more from to-night, so good-bye, good-bye. May God protect you in your bitter struggles. I am mad, I have been mad for months. Think kindly of me when I am gone, as kindly as you can think. You have been too good to me, in fact, too good altogether. I wish, I had taken your advice before this, but it is too late now. Wish your sister, Mrs. Minness, good-bye for me. For ever good-bye to you.—I beg to remain, your obedient Tommy Martin." Mrs. Henny stated, that she found the accused lying in the verandah of her house on the night of the 24th instant, and thinking him drunk, she with the assistance of her daughter took him in the house, and sent for his brother, who took him to the European General Hospital, where he was found to have taken opium. He had been engaged to one of her younger daughters, but the girl broke off the match, as he had been out of employment. The accused pleaded guilty, but said that he had been drunk that night, and being overcome with several family troubles, he swallowed two annas worth of opium. He, however, promised to behave himself well in future. The Magistrate sentenced him to one day's imprisonment.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Emir, in the Victoria Dock, this evening, at 7-30. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

CRICKET.

ON Saturday, the 23rd inst., a match was played on the Cooperage between the Municipal Cricket Club and the Army and Navy Stores Cricket Club, which resulted in a win for the former. The scores were as under :—

M. C. CLUB.

Dorabji Hirjibhoy	18
S K Kaka, b Herbert	0
Cursetji Daruwalla, c Pereira, b Richardson	15
S Tomlinson, b Herbert	0
S A Divecha, b Richardson	3
R Rowbottom, b Richardson	0
H Lilly, b Herbert	9
P E Servai, b Richardson	4
Narayen Sitaram	21
Jehangir Shapurji, b Herbert	4
B Bhende, b Herbert	0
Extras	8
Total	82

A. N. S. C. C.

Harrison, l-b-w	1
Malvery, b Kaka	0
Pereira, b Kaka	0
Herbert, b Kaka	19
Walmesley, b Kaka	0
Stevenson, c and b Kaka	2
Fernandez, b Sitaram	0
Almeida, c Dorabji, b Sittaram	0
Nicholls, c Servai, b Kaka	8
Katrack, b Servai	2
Redford, not out	0
Total	32

ATHORNANS *VS.* BEHDINS.

This match was commenced on the Parsee Gymkhana ground, on Saturday last, at 1-45 p.m., in the presence of a large gathering, and was drawn on Sunday in favour of the former. The Behdins having won the toss went in first, and put together only 49 runs, towards which Gagrat contributed 19 runs by careful cricket. R. Mody and Mobedji bowled well for the Athornans. The Athornans in their turn scored 77 runs, towards which D. Kanga and Mobedji contributed 21 and 15 runs, respectively. Writer bowled very well for the Behdins. The Behdins in their second innings scored 67 runs for 8 wickets down, Gagrat contributing 16 runs by rattling cricket, while Dubash and Wadia scoring 16 and 9 runs, respectively, by correct and steady cricket.

BEHDINS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
M R Wadia, c D Kanga, b R Mody	2	b R Mody	9
D F Dubash, c D Kanga, b R Mody	2	c P Kanga, b Mobedji	16
R D Cooper, c Mobedji, b R Mody	9	not out	12
B D Gagrat, c K Judge, b R Mody	19	run out	16
D N Writer, c and b Mobedji	4	b R Mody	2
S B Spencer, c M Kanga, b Mobedji	0	b Madon	8
B C Machlivalla, b Mobedji	0	c K Judge, b Mobedji	0
C M Patel, run out	0	run out	0
N C Bapasola, c M Kanga, b Mobedji	6	l-b-w, b R Mody	0
D C Daruvalla, c K Judge, b Mobedji	2	to bat.	
K M Mehta, not out	4	to bat.	
Extras	1	Extras	4
Total	49	Total	67

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
1st Innings.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
R E Mody	80	7	22	4
Madon	15	0	8	0
Mobedji	63	4	18	5

ATHORNANS.

1st Innings.

M D Kanga, b Writer	0
D E Mody, b Writer	1
R E Mody, b Writer	5
D D Kanga, b Writer	21
P D Kanga, l-b-w, b Bapasola	4
Mobedji, c and b Writer	15
R M Reporter, l-b-w, b Writer	0
K D Khambatta, b Bapasola	2
K H Judge, c Bapasola, b Spencer	5
Poochkhanawalla, c Patel, b Spencer	9
Madon, not out	4
Extras	11
Total	77

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
1st Innings.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
D N Writer	105	10	26	6
K M Mehta	15	9	11	0
N C Bapasola	65	3	21	2
S B Spencer	21	2	5	2

DR. BLANEY MEMORIAL FUND.

WE have been requested by the Joint Honorary Secretaries to state that the following further subscriptions have been promised towards this fund :—

Amount previously subscribed, Rs. 15,189. Mr. Ardeshur Sorabjee Dastoor Kamdin, Rs. 200 ; Mr. Kharsedjee Sorabjee Vacha Gandhi, Rs. 100 ; Bai Soonabai Sorabjee Cowasjee Powvalla, Rs. 75 ; Mr. Naronjee Purmanund, Messrs. Rustomjee Sorabjee Kharas and Sons, Messrs. Bolton and Co., and Mr. Jehangir Nusservanjee Modi, each Rs. 50 ; Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Rs. 30 ; Messrs. Soonderdass Dharmsey and Jeevandass Dharamsey, Rs. 50 ; Mr. Ravjee Vinayak Jagonnath Shankershett, Mr. Budroodin Abdoola Kur, Mr. Merwanjee Furdoonjee Murzban, Mr. J. B. Marzban, Messrs. Khursedjee Bomonjee and Co., Mr. Dhanjibhoy Kavasjee Umrigar and Little Rustum, each Rs. 25 ; Messrs. Eknath Raghoonath Khote and Soondernath D. Khote, Rs. 20 ; Mr. Darasha Ruttonjee Chichgar, Dr. A. F. Cama, Mr. Ramdass Bhanjee, Dr. A. G. Viegas, each Rs. 15 ; Messrs. Bheshania and Co., Rs. 11 ; Mr. Tricumdas Purshotumdass, Mr. Hormusjee Rustomjee Umrigar, Dustoor Peshotun Behramjee Sanjana, Mr. Ranchordas Narrotumdas, Messrs. Khurshedjee Muncherjee and Sons, Mr. Heerjeebhoy Bomonjee Wadia, Mr. Rustomjee Shapoorjee Saher, Mr. Muncherjee Shapoorjee Saher, Mr. M. J. Deshmookh, In memory of the late Mr. Framroze Jehangirjee Chinoy by an intimate Hindoo friend, a European, Mr. Jamshedjee Framjee Kharas, Mr. Pestonjee Nanabhoy Colabawalla and Dr. Blaney's Admirer, each Rs.10; Mr. Jeevandas Tricumdass, Mr. Dhunjeebhoy H. Wadia, Mr. Jamshedjee Hormusjee Francis, Mr. Kaderdan, Mr. Nanabhoy Nusservanjee Kharegat, Mr. Khurshedjee Merwanjee, Mr. Jeejibhoy Nusservanjee, Mr. Furdoonjee Dorabjee Dotiwala, Mr. Dorabjee B. Kotwal, Messrs. Cursondass Mooljee and Sons, each Rs. 5—Total Rs. 16,300.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended July 16, 1892, on 461 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	67,000	84,000	4,000	1,55,000
Or per mile of Railway	145	182	9	336
For previous 1 week of half-year	1,10,000	1,50,000	5,000	2,65,000
Total for 2 weeks	1,77,000	2,34,000	9,000	4,20,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	75,102	1,02,565	2,624	1,80,291
Per mile of Ry do.	163	222	6	591
Total to corresponding date do.	2,04,509	3,18,307	13,399	5,36,215

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 25,291
Do. to date .... „ 1,16,215

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending July 16, 1892.)

DESCRIPTION	1892.	1891.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	30,103	32,378	...	2,275	...	13,416
Goods	30,129	30,947	...	818	...	9,898
Other earnings	3,202	1,996	1,206	..	1,005	..
Weekly total	63,434	65,321	...	1,887	...	..
Aggregate	1,53,072	1,75,381	..	..	..	22,309

ON the occasion of Sir William Kirby Green's mission to the Court of the Sultan of Morocco in 1891, he took with him, as a present from the British Government, a large Indian elephant, which now may be met in passing through one or other of the narrow streets of Fez, under the guidance of his mahout. This time "the present" has taken rather a different form. The Foreign Office, no doubt, with the remembrance of the French Government's employment of Robert Houdin in a mission to Algeria (with the object of destroying, if possible, the popular belief in the pretended miracles of the Marabouts) sent out Mr. Douglas Beaufort, a prestidigitateur and entertainer, who accompanied Sir Charles Euan-Smith and the rest of the mission to Fez, was presented, and in due course performed before his Shereefian Majesty the Sultan of Morocco, the Grand Vizier Garneet, and a favoured few of the Moorish Court. This is the first time that a performance by a European has ever been given before the Sultan at Fez. The Moor's opinion of it may be gathered from the remark, constantly repeated, of "Allah imtahal al Shitan" (God burn the Devil).

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

THE annual report of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay, for the year 1891 has been presented to the Municipality. From it we take the following :—

CONSERVANCY AND WATER-SUPPLY.

The system of conservancy adopted in this hospital is "the water carriage system," and the closet in use is the "trough" closet. This system worked well during the year. The latrines were frequently inspected by me and the House Surgeon and were kept clean and disinfected. The water-supply was good in quality. The quantity as usual was not sufficient, and the pumps had to be worked by hand labour to provide water to the tanks on the upper floors. It is be hoped that when the Tansa Water Works are completed the necessity of working the pumps will be obviated and the supply will prove sufficient.

HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.

The usual repairs and the painting and lime washing of walls and the polishing, &c., of windows were satisfactorily done by the Public Works Department. The hospital fittings were kept in good order, and the patients' beds were painted, repaired and kept clean and well aired.

ATTENDANCE OF PATIENTS.

In-door patients.—The total number of admissions during the year was 2,953 as contrasted with 2,546 of last year, being an increase of 407. The total treated in the wards was 3,065 as contrasted with 2,648 of last year, being an increase of 417. Each bed accommodated during the year about 25 patients. The average detention in hospital was about 12 days. The average daily number of in-door patients was 108·8 : the average of men being 89·5, women 13·7, and children 5·6. The increase in the total number of admissions was due to a larger number of cases of malarial fever, respiratory affections and rheumatism, but particularly to a large number of cases of surgical injuries.

Out-door patients.—The total number of admissions was 15,030 as contrasted with 14,782, showing an increase of 248. The total treated was 15,132 as contrasted with 14,905 of last year, showing an increase of 227. The average daily number of sick out-patients was 98·8.

COMMON DISEASES AMONGST THE IN-PATIENTS.

(A) *Medical*—The admissions were in the following order :—(1) Malarial fevers 343 ; of these there were 286 cases of the quotidian variety of intermittent fever, 54 of remittent fever, and 3 of malarial cachexia. (2) Respiratory affections 201 ; of these there were 115 cases of bronchitis, mostly of the chronic form, 59 of pneumonia, and 15 of asthma. There was thus a much larger number of bronchial affections during this year than during previous years. (3) Rheumatism 191 ; all were chronic cases. (4) Diarrhœa 141. (5) Dysentery 111. These cases of diarrhœa and dysentery were chronic and of a very bad type and occurred in beggars, pilgrims, and others whose constitutions were very much impaired by privation. (6) Tubercle 91. These were cases of pulmonary tubercle in advanced stages occurring in the same classes of patients as the above. (7) Nervous diseases 80 ; of these the principal ones were, hemiplegia 17, tetanus 16, epilepsy 7, insanity 6. These last were only detained for a short time and then either given in charge of friends or the police. (8) Diseases of the liver 59 ; of these the principal ones were, hepatitis 36, hepatic abscess 11, and jaundice 7 ; the hepatic abscess cases were mostly treated surgically.

(B) *Surgical*.—There were as usual a very large number of cases of injuries from various kinds of accidents, viz.:—Carriage accidents ; tram accidents, which are unfortunately not unfrequent ; accidents on the shipping, from which alone 106 patients were admitted, and in docks ; mill accidents, &c., and from assaults. These cases furnished the largest number of admissions to this hospital. There were 729 cases of local injuries ; of these 244 were of the lower extremity, 217 of the upper extremity, 137 of the head and face, 47 of the chest, 33 of the back, 25 of the abdomen, 13 of the pelvis, 8 of the neck, and 5 of the eye. There were 83 cases of general injuries. The local injuries above mentioned were of the following nature in their order of frequency :—Wounds of all kinds, 284 ; of these one was of the pericardium and heart, one opening the abdominal cavity, and one opening the chest cavity. Fractures 229 ; of these 191 were simple and 38 were compound. Of these fractures again the important ones were as follows :—Fractures of the vault of the skull 7, of the base of the skull 8, of the spine 5, and of the pelvis 4. Contusions 194 ; of these 24 were contusions of the abdomen, with one complicated with rupture of abdominal viscera. Dislocations 8 ; of these three were compound, and the rest simple. The principal surgical diseases were in the following order :—(1) Venereal diseases 165 ; of these there were 15 cases of primary syphilis, 64 of secondary syphilis, 27 of gonorrhœa, and 59 of other varieties of venereal disease, such as soft chancres, which are returned as ulcer of genitals in the official returns. In this connection I may mention that there were 11 prostitutes treated at this hospital suffering from venereal diseases, besides others suffering from other diseases. These cases of venereal diseases were all very severe cases and required treatment in hospital. (2) Ulcers of various kinds 63. (3) Abscesses of various kinds 56. (4) Tumours 33 ; of these there were 7 carcinomas, 2 sarcomas, 5 elephantiasis, and the rest were ordinary non-malignant tumours, including one polypus of the uterus. (5) Disorders of the rectum and anus 32 ; of these the principal ones were external piles 9, and fistula 10. (6) Bubœs 31. (7) Skin diseases 29. (8) Burns of various degrees 28. (9) Diseases of the tunica vaginalis 26 ; of these there were 12 hœmatocele and 14 hydrocele cases. Only such cases of hydrocele were admitted as were either old standing and required radical measures or were complicated with hœmorrhage or had very old and thickened and calcareous sacs. All the rest were treated as out-patients. (10) Calculus in the bladder 16. (11) Diseases of bone, such as caries and necrosis 14, including one case of caries of the spine. (12) Strangulated hernia 14 ; of these only 2 required herniotomy. (13) Orchitis 10. (14) Stricture of urethra 9. (15) Ear diseases 6. (16) Eye diseases 4.

(C) Toxicological 139 ; of these there were 118 admissions from alcoholic poisoning, 10 from opium, 4 from arsenic, 3 from datura, 2 from cannabis indica, 1 from petroleum, and 1 from sulpuric acid poisoning. There were five cases of poisoned wounds by venomous animals, one of these being a case of hydrophobia, which proved fatal a few hours after admission.

Common diseases amongst the out-patients.—The principal ones were in the following order :—(*a*) malarious fevers, principally ague, 2,100 ; (*b*) skin diseases, principally scabies, 1,633 ; (*c*) respiratory affections, principally bronchial catarrh and bronchitis, 1,162; (*d*) ulcers, principally occurring in poor and half-starved people, 918; (*e*) Rheumatism, 906; (*f*) intestinal worms, 569 ; (*g*) Diarrhœa and dysentery, 399 ; (*h*) eye diseases, chiefly conjunctivites and affections of the cornea, 391; (*i*) Ear diseases, chiefly otitis externa, and accumulation of hardened ceramen, 389. There were 2,708 cases of injuries amongst the out-patients, principally wounds and contusions.

Police, Medico-legal Cases and Inquests.—There were 2,001 Police cases brought to hospital for treatment, mostly accidents and assaults. There were 41 inquests held during the year, of which 30 were for fatal injuries, 5 for poisoning, 3 for gangrene, 2 for tetanus, and 1 for jaundice.

OBSERVATIONS ON MAJOR SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

There were 110 major operations performed during the year, or 29 less than during the previous year. Of these 110 operations, 9 proved fatal, showing a mortality of 8·1 per cent. Of the fatal cases one was a case of hepatic abscess, in which aspiration was done for diagnostic purposes ; the man died of exhaustion before the abscess could be opened. One death occurred in a case of fracture of the skull with brain symptoms in which the skull was trephined and depressed bone was elevated. One occurred in a child whose brachial artery had to be tied. It was a case of incised wound of the wrist which had occurred some days before admission and the hœmorrhage had been inefficiently checked. When the patient was admitted he had bled a good deal and was extremely anœmic and in a hopeless condition. He never rallied after the operation. One occurred in a case of chronic syphilitic laryngitis. The patient was brought to hospital in a sinking condition and as a last resource tracheotomy was performed. The patient died soon after the operation. In one case abdominal paracentesis was done for ascites due to cirrhosis of the liver ; but the disease continued and he died of exhaustion. In one case herniotomy was done and the sac and gangrenous omentum were tied and removed ; he died of peritonitis. In one case of syphilitic disease of the tibia ending in necrosis, though the diseased bone was removed, the general condition was so bad that the patient did not gain any benefit from the operation and died of exhaustion caused by diarrhœa. Of the two deaths after amputations, one was a case of multiple injuries where both legs had to be amputated simultaneously. The patient did not survive the shock of the double operation ; the other was a case of compound fracture of the left leg with dislocation of the ankle ; here the leg was amputated and when the stump had all but healed gangrene suddenly set in, necessitating amputation of the thigh at the lower thigh. Gangrene again set in in the stump of the thigh and the patient died of exhaustion. He had a strong syphilitic taint which accounted for the gangrene.

All the operations were performed with modified Lesterian antiseptic precautions. Of the 110 major operations, the more important ones were in the following order :—(1) Amputations 16 ; of these 10 were of the upper extremity, including one of the arm, and 6 of the lower extremity, including one of the thigh, and one Syme's amputation. (2) Operation for stone 14 ; of these 11 were lateral lithotomies and 3 litholapaxies ; of these 11 were cured and 3 remained under treatment. (3) Removal of tumours 12 ; of these one was cancer of the breast, one cancer of the lip, one nasopharyngeal polypus and one uterine polypus. All were cured except one, which remained under treatment. (4) Operations of necrosis and caries 8 ; of these one died and the rest were relieved or cured. (5) Piles 4 ; of these some were simply cut off and some treated by Smith's clamp and cautery ; 2 were cured and 2 remained under treatment. (6) Hepatic abscesses opened by the knife 3 ; all were cured. (7) Forcible dilatation of stricture by Holt's method 2 ; both cured. (8) Dislocation of the hip reduced 2 ; one cured and one remained under treatment. (9) Complete excision of the elbow for necrosis 1 ; cure complete, and movement of arm very satisfactory. There were 17 cases of hœmatocle, most of which had turned into abscesses ; these were opened and drained. All were cured.

MORTALITY AND ITS CAUSES.

There were in all 281 deaths, or 9·2 per cent. to total treated. This percentage is slightly lower than that of the previous year. Of the total number of deaths 73 occurred within 24 hours, 56 within 4 days, and 152 above a week after admission. The large number of deaths within 24 hours and within 4 days shows how hopeless some of the cases must have been at the time of admission, and as a matter of fact that was the case Some patients came in very often at the eleventh hour when their cases had been spoilt by native "vaids"; others were found lying in the streets and brought by the police almost moribund ; others had left other hospitals and came to this after they had become worse after leaving those hospitals ; and lastly, some who came, appeared as if they had made up their minds to totter to the hospital and lie down and die, their friends being only too thankful to be saved their funeral expenses. Every serious case was at once admitted, whatever disease or circumstances, and no selection was made. I make this statement to account partly for this great mortality. The classes of patients in which the mortality was highest were Hindoo and Mahomedan beggars picked up in the streets, pilgrims landed in Bombay from foreign ports, sick passengers coming down by the numerous trains that arrive at the large station near this hospital, who come to Bombay in search of food and employment or treatment. The principal diseases which caused the largest number of deaths were in the following order :—(1) diarrhœa, 51 deaths : (2) turbercle, 39 deaths ; (3) dysentery, 24 deaths ; (4) fever, remittent, 20 deaths ; 5 pneumonia, 15 deaths ; (6) tetanus, 11 deaths.

The expenses as usual were kept as low as possible. The cost of diet per head per diem was 3 annas, against 3 annas and 4 pies of the previous year. The decrease was due to cheaper rates of provisions.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Urbino, 1,542 tons, Captain F Kerr, cleared yesterday for Hull via Karachee, with a general cargo.

THE s s Ibo, 1,212 tons, Captain A L da Costa, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and 40 deck passengers.

THE B I S Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain E C Russell, will sail to-day for Karachee, with a general cargo and Lieut T R Mallock as cabin and 23 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant, from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr J Saunders, Mr Vissonjee Samjee, 32 men of the 4th Bombay Infantry and 29 deck.

THE anchor Line s s Persia, 2,317 tons, Captain R Hutchinson, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut G W Johnson, Mr and Mrs Townsend and infant, Mr and Mrs Bice, and two infants, Mrs Scott and Mrs Taylor.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Afghan	1439	Golding	A	M Mackenzie & Co
„ Ibo	1533	Da Costa	G	V Ebrahim & Co
H M I M S Magdala	..	......	H J	Government
S.S. Urbino	1543	Kerr	K	F Muir & Co
„ Brahmani	...	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
„ Brindisi	2129	Street	M	P & O S N Co
„ Caradale	2269	Dickman	O	W & A Graham & Co
„ Trewidden	1682	Stiven	P	Cursetji & Edu'ji
„ Michigan	1936	Lowery	Q	K Nixon & Co

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Aden	2517	Roche	1	P & O Co
„ Persia	2517	Hutchison	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ D. Balduino	3014	Gavino	3	F Branchi
„ Cathay	1873	Symons	4	P & O S N Co
„ Rohilla	2174	Jephson	5	P & O Co
„ Orion	1760	Wallushnigg	7	A Lloyd's S N Co
„ Wistow Hall	2257	Barclay	9	E Bates & Co
„ Methley Hall	2182	Buck	12	E Bates & Co
„ Emir	2620	Robson	13	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Aston Hall	2254	McFee	15	E Bates & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

H D Kuphus	948-71	B P Trust
H B Snipe	305	do.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Ibo (s)	Da Costa	Zanzibar.
	Landaura (s)	Magenis	Calcutta, &c.
	D. Balduino (s)	Gavino	Genoa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—
Steamer Urbino, Kerr, for Hull via Karachi.
„ Persia, Hutchinson, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
„ Pachumba, Russell, for Karachee.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Rohilla, for London, &c.
„ Aden, for China, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.		
22	Ellora s	Calcutta.
23	Nizam s	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July.		
20	M. Meanatchy s	Rangoon.
21	Baghdad s	Calcutta.
	Palitana s	Rangoon.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To
April.					
2	B Tower	Purse	Cardiff		
May.					
19	Cossack H. M's	Cross	Perim, &c.	18	Cruise
June.					
29	Verax	McDowell	Cardiff		
30	Mayo I G	Fenny	Somali Coast		
July.					
1	Etoile (Fch. gun boat)	De Carfort	Obock	11	Obock
8	Dragoman	Pole	Cardiff		
9	Meyun	Wilson	Berbera	11	Berbera
10	Mount Tabor	Munro	Calcutta	13	Jeddah
11	Rome	Daniell	London	11	Sydney
12	Exe	Watson	Singapore	12	Liverpool
	Australien	Didier	Marseilles		Australia
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	11	Hodeida
13	Volturno	Johnson	Bombay	13	Hull
	Palestina	DeNegri	Mussowa	14	Mussowa
	Pigeon H M's	Gray	Somali Coast		
	Kaiser	Terchan	Zanzibar	14	Hamburg
14	Aurora	Davies	Cardiff		
	Orion	Vallusching	Trieste	14	Bombay
	Loanda	Romes	Zanzibar		Lisboa
15	Oriental	Moule	Sydney	16	London
	Aldenburg	Gathemann	Bremen	15	China
	Drumfell	Steidalman	Calcutta		Port Said F O
	Knight Companion	Durant	Bombay		Marseilles
	Clan Macdonald	Rule	Madras	16	London
	Habsburg	Schmoider	Australia		Bremen
16	Bussorah	Thomas	Bussorah		London
	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast	18	Somali Coast
	Jelunga	Mann	Brisbane	17	London
	Coromandel	Reeves	Calcutta		London
	Siam	Weighell	Bombay		
17	Crathorne	Crombie	Savona	17	Batavia
	Admiral	West	Hamburg		Zanzibar
	Koning in Emma	Soomer	Singapore		Bremen
	Prims Hendrik	Bruijns	Batavia		Amsterdam
	Meyun	Mitchell	Somali coast		
18	Tanjore	Barron	Jeddah	18	Bombay
	Marie	Schjott	Manilla		London

Aden, 18th July.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esp'lde. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	35 70	28 80	29 79	30 27
Tuesday, July 26	0 42	0 54	0 65	0 42
Total	36 32	29 31	30 44	30 69
Total fall to 26th July, 1891	55 98	42 94	42 13	38 56
Total fall to 26th July, 1890	51 80	53 31	51 30	42 51

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 am. to 6 a.m.

RAINFALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

(Week ending Friday, July 22.)

	In.	Ct.		In.	Ct.
Jabalpur	23	69	Nasik	11	44
Raver	„	63	Deolalee	14	49
Nimbora	14	98	Ghoti	34	82
Bhadli	9	30	Nargaon	18	51
Jalgaon	11	44	Warrengaon	17	30
Sirsoli	6	4	Hoodgi	10	79
Mhasawad	7	79	Mohol	7	70
Maheji	7	17	Madha	13	92
Pachora	8	67	Barsi Road	9	45
Kasgaon	7	30	Keim	8	57
Naidongri	6	90	Jehur	7	15
Challisgaon	9	30	Oomulwari	10	82
Nandgaon	9	52	Dexal	9	23
Munmad	8	50	Lanowli	67	55
Lassalgaon	15	97	Dhond	16	57
Kerwadi	8	72	Talegaon	21	2

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON TUESDAY, THE 26TH OF JULY, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st July to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st July to date.
Delhi	29·485	E S E	6	90·0	77·6	95	0·10	5·58	—6·08
Agra	29·527	S E	9	86·0	77·9	92	0·08	7·76	—4·59
Cawnpore	29·653	S S E	7	85·0	76·0	87	0·06	11·35	..
Allahabad	29·594	S S W	4	88·4	77·7	84	0·02	18·70	+4·70
Jhansi	29·563	S W	9	83·0	75·7	83	0·04	17·85	+2·89
Jacobabad	29·425	N W	3	101·5	77·7	84	0·59	2·39	+1·26
Karachi	29·471	W S W	11	88·0	80·7	87	0·17	9·27	—6·52
Ajmere	29·492	S W	8	81·2	74·1	88	1·50	5·30	—4·12
Deesa	29·503	S W	12	82·1	74·3	91	0·50	10·77	+0·29
Rajkot	29·537	W S W	15	91·9	73·7	89	0·60	9·90	—7·37
Veraval	29·571	W S W	6	85·0	78·3	81	0·10	5·50	..
Neemuch	29·554	S W	18	80·8	73·6	96	0·05	10·43	—2·22
Indore	29·590	S S W	7	79·0	67·1	85	0·20	11·05	—4·54
Saugor	29·604	S S W	12	79·8	71·1	86	0·09	20·86	+2·54
Jubbulpore	29·644	S W	3	86·1	73·6	76	0·06	24·67	—2·96
Hoshangabad	29·630	S	7	83·8	73·7	89	0·05	25·15	—·011
Khandwa	29·625	W	5	84·2	74·7	82	0·40	12·94	—2·13
Raipur	29·638	W S W	20	86·0	75·6	85	..	*24·56	—2·00
Nagpur	29·619	W S W	8	86·8	71·4	83	0·75	16·54	—7·13
Amraoti	29·617	W S W	8	89·3	72·8	82	0·26	17·31	+0·10
Akola	29·647	W S W	9	90·9	73·2	78	...	19·66	+3·63
Surat	29·581	S W	F	88·6	78·1	83	0·06	33·63	+10·83
Malegaon	29·662	W S W	12	87·9	72·6	72	...	7·18	—2·89
Bombay	29·639	W S W	21	82·2	77·4	85	0·41	30·60	—15·04
Poona	29·709	W S W	13	80·6	70·4	86	0·07	17·61	+7·23
Sholapur	29·722	S W	13	90·8	74·5	71	...	9·43	—0·11
Ratnagiri	29·721	S W	20	81·1	75·9	87	0·47	62·98	+1·05
Belgaum	29·747	W S W	7	73·8	66·8	92	0·15	22·95	+1·71
Goa	29·779	W N W	13	84·1	75·1	87	0·33	57·61	...
Karwar	29·788	S W	6	82·7	72·3	92	1·01	60·66	—11·31
Mangalore	29·823	Calm.	3	83·3	73·9	93	0·43	43·92	—24·02
Calicut	29·848	N E	9	78·3	71·2	91	3·39	60·81	+0·38
Cochin	29·896	N W	M	83·2	70·2	91	3·66	55·53	—6·01
Bangalore	29·851	S W	9	82·2	66·0	90	...	6·32	—0·25
Secunderabad	29·714	W	15	90·6	70·4	66	...	10·13	—1·13
Masuliptm	29·693	N W	12	97·1	78·6	79	..	11·96	+1·74
Bellary	29·765	W	12	91·4	72·0	69	...	6·26	+2·90
Cuddapah	29·747	W S W	...	96·1	75·3	59	0·03	12·25	+6·27
Madras	29·738	W	9	95·2	76·3	83	0·23	9·24	+3·52
Coimbatore	29·837	S W	6	86·3	68·3	98	...	3·06	+0·27
Trichinopoly	29·771	..	..	98·6	77·3	63	...	3·81	+0·94
Negapatam	29·750	W N W	4	99·1	72·2	65	0·59	4·19	+1·25
Colombo	29·859	W S W	7	82·0	75·0	73	0·07	7·79	—5·91

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate. F=Fresh. S=Strong. H=Heavy.
* Exclusive of the rainfall on the 21st July 1892.

Bombay local rainfall : J. J. H. — 1·03 (37·93) ; E. G. H. — 0·65 (30·36) ; G. T. H — 0·51 (29·31) ; C. P. — 0·41 (30·60).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has again changed very irregularly. There has been a rapid to very rapid rise in the North-West Provinces and at Khandwa, Neemuch, Saugor, Jubulpore and Hoshangabad, a brisk rise at Nagpur and Amraoti, and a moderate to slight rise or fall in other districts. Highest readings are recorded over Ceylon, while lowest readings obtain in Sind and Rajputana. Gradients are moderate to steep. The barometer reads above the normal at Allahabad, Jhansi, Raipur and Nagpur, and below it elsewhere. The deficiency is greatest in Gujarat, Rajputana, Sind and on the North Konkan coast. Winds to the north of Lat. 19° are cyclonic, while in other districts north-easterly, north-westerly and south-westerly currents are blowing. The force has been generally strong. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Rajkot, 18 at Secunderabad, 16 at Ratnagiri and Bombay, and 12 at Ajmere and Deesa. The maximum temperature variations are small and irregular except at Ajmere, Deesa, Jhansi, Delhi and Agra (4° to 8° below the average) and at Amraoti, Rajkot, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Negapatam (4° to 5° above the average). The highest maximum was 101° at Jacobabad. The night temperature varies from the normal irregularly and by small amounts only anywhere. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Bangalore (66°). Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Rain has fallen on the Malabar Coast, in Gujrat, Central India, Rajputana, the Punjab, the Central and North-West Provinces (except Raipur), the Bombay Presidency (except Malegaon and Sholapur) and at Jacobabad, Karachi, Cuddapah, Madras and Negapatam. The Principal amounts received are 3·66" at Cochin, 3·39" at Calicut, 1·50" at Ajmere and 1·01" at Karwar. The storm, which was central over Jhansi yesterday, has moved further in a west-north-westerly direction, but its centre cannot be determined for want of more observations in the north. Abnormals indicate the existence of a low pressure area over Gujarat, Rajputana and on the North Konkan coast, and a fresh depression far to the eastwards of Negapatam in the Bay. The monsoon gradient all along the West coast is steeper than usual, more particularly between Karwar and Bombay, and light to moderate showers are likely on and off that coast. Conditions are generally favourable for the continuance of light to moderate showers almost everywhere. The s. s. Aden, which left Aden on the 18th, reports having experienced up to Lat. 13° 58' N., Long. 51° 53' E., at 8 A.M on the 20th, moderate to fresh south-easterly, south-westerly and north-westerly winds, cloudy to overcast sky and a heavy beam sea ; to Lat. 11° 18' N., Long. 70° 14' E., at midnight on the 23rd, a strong monsoon blowing, with a moderate to strong gale, high beam sea and cloudy weather ; to arrival at about 3 P. M., on the 24th, a moderate to fresh monsoon, overcast sky, light rain squalls and high decreasing sea.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 26.

The depression recently traced across India is now lying over the Western desert between Bikanir and Jacobabad, while a fresh depression is appearing in the Bay and over Bengal. Readings are highest in the extreme south. Winds are westerly and south-westerly over the Peninsula and in central parts of the country, feebly cyclonic in the north-east and north-west of India. The force is strong on the West Coast and light or moderate elsewhere. Temperature has risen in the Punjab, Central India and the Central Provinces, and generally fallen elsewhere. The mean temperature is about normal, except in North-West and central parts of India, where it is low for the season. Rain is general in Burma, the West Coast and in central parts of the country ; scattered over Bengal, the Gangetic plain, Punjab and Madras. Jeypur received six ; Sambhar, Calicut and Cochin, over 3 inches ; Salkote and Deesa over two inches of rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 25th July, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah	29·574
Temperature of the Air	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	75·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·866
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·2
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	485
Fall of Rain	0·42
Total fall during month	17·28
„ year	30·69
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 26th July	0·02

*From midnight to midnight.

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It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, &c., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per Phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'S

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per Phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Beehoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, next to Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s Establishment, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood substantial household furniture made to order, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, China and Japanese flower vases, table ornaments, Brussel's carpets, pictures, Hink's lamps, fish aquariums with gold fish, English small ice box, English perambulator, &c., the property of H. JEPSON, Esq., and another gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway, nearly opposite the Tramway Stables, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glass and crockery, a sweet-toned upright pianoforte by Ascherberg, Mason and Hamlin's 9-stops organ, pictures, lamps, organ and piano music, hymn and other books, Rhenania hand sewing machine, baby and ladies' linen, table and bed linen, table ornaments, etc., the property of W. S. SHAW, Esq.,

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On MONDAY next, the 1st August, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account and at the risk of Tazbhoy Allibhoy.

S A 12-14, 3 bales 15 hides brown harness back, 389 lbs.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, July 27, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO COTTON SPINNERS, ENGINEERS, MERCHANTS, MUCCADUMS, AND OTHERS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, Apollo Street, Bombay, have been instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 29th July, at 2 p.m., in the afternoon, a great quantity of iron tools, cast steel, new brass bearings, several hundreds of spanners, suitable for cotton machinery, 6 screw jacks, various sizes, up to 10 tons, several sets of blocks to lift from 2 tons to 20 tons, new sling chains, to lift from 5 tons to 20 tons, about 2 tons of best Manilla ropes to lift up to 20 tons, quality of it is new, quantity of vices, hammers, steel chisels, and about 2 tons of new shafting, from 3" upwards, a quantity of wall boxes and brackets, one boiler truck, almost new, to carry 50 tons, one new fire steam and boiler pump, 2-7 cylinder, 2-5 reams by Daniel Adamson and Co.

One new vertical engine and boiler complete by Tangey Bros. 6" cylinders, all on one solid bed plate.

Four rope pulleys new, 5ft. and 6ft. diam, 2 and 3 grovers each, quantity of tarpaulins, crow bars, various sizes, all to be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Catalogues are published and the above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

100 bottles of assorted paint.

By order of the mortgagees Mr. and Mrs. Shapoorjee Jehanghir and on account and risk of the mortgagers Messrs. Nowrojee Cowasjee Arsiwalla and Merwanjee Nowrojee Arsiwalla—

10 cases lead light glasses.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1 powerful bay Arab horse, 14 hands, goes in single and double harness.

1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.

1 strong-built victoria with removeable coach-box.

1 handsome strong iron grey Arab horse, 9 years old, 14-1, quiet in harness.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Old Ice House, No. 4, Apollo Street, opposite to the Government Dockyard, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussel's and Persian carpets, &c., the property of SYDNEY BRICKSON, Esq., changing residence.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE, by order of the Trustees for the Debenture-holders, of the MAHARANI ICE Co., Ld.

Under instructions of the Trustees of the Debenture-holders of the Maharani Ice Co., Ld., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (unless previously privately disposed of) on WEDNESDAY, the 17th August, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises the property of the above-named Company in one lot, consisting of the lease of the property situated at No. 5, Armenian Lane, Fort, together with new and old boilers, engines, pumps, refrigerators, condensers, shaftings, ice and water tanks, electric light machinery, filters, engine stores, engine tools, spare machinery, furniture, scales, tools, &c., &c.

Full particulars of the above property, together with the conditions of sale, can be obtained from the Managing Trustee, Mr. Chubildas Laloobhoy, at Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., or at the office of Messrs. Brown and Moir, Solicitors, or at the rooms of the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, July 27, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 26.

BAR Silver in London yesterday declined ⅜d. per oz.; thus returning to last Friday's quotation of 39⅛d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was ¾ cent. lower, at 86 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88¼ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 170,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 86·50 cents per oz. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 13·16 per cent. lower in London, at £66½. Consols were unchanged at £96⅞, and Indian Sterling Loan remained at 107¼. The Market rates of discount were unaltered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India was still 1s. 2⅞d. Braziers' Copper was 10s. dearer, at £54 per ton; Yellow Metal being quoted at 5⅛. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 98½; Exchange on London was still fcs. 25·15½.

The Wheat Market had become dull, and both No. 1 Soft White, and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool were ½d. per cental lower, at 6s. 7d., and 6s. 4½d. per cental ex-quay, respectively. Linseed was firmer in tone; but 39s. per quarter Ex-Quay was still the price of Bombay Seed to arrive.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening; Surats dull; and Arrivals flat; but no change whatever took place either in spot or arrival prices. The total Sales were 8,000 bales, without any East Indians. The Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York remained at 5¼ cents; but September Futures were 3 points lower, at 7·21 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales; and the total figures for this season now compare as follows with those for the two preceding years to the same date:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Monday's Receipts	1,000	1,900	900
Two days' do.	1,000	2,400	1,000
Since 1st Sept., 1891 ...	7,040,000	6,884,400	5,750,200

A moderate business has been done in Cotton here to-day in a firm market in which prices have advanced Re. 1 per candy. Exporters have bought only 300 bales of Khundwa, at Rs. 180; but the Mills have taken 1,950 bales, made up of 800 Karanja, at Rs. 177½-80; 400 Bhownugger, at Rs. 173-80; 300 Nugger, at Rs. 178-80; 100 each of Khangaum Ginned, at Rs. 184; Damergaum Ginned, at Rs. 181; Oojein, at Rs. 167½; and Bengals, at Rs. 154; and 50 Khangaum, at Rs. 181 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been steady markets with a small business doing in the former, and transactions are on only a moderate scale in the latter; but with prices quite unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton............	1,423	bales.
Wheat............	34,564	cwts.
Linseed	7,399	,,
Rapeseed	3,046	,,
Gingelly............	1,157	,,
Poppyseed	2,684	,,
Groundnuts	1,269	,,
Castorseed............	3,056	,,
Rice	861	,,

FREIGHTS may be called firm in the absence of tonnage offering at current rates; but there is hardly any demand from shippers. Wheat, for July shipment to Liverpool, has been done at 13s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened weak in presence of the decline in the price of Silver in New York above referred to, at 1s. 3 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 1-16d. for demand, at which, however, nothing was given; but a moderate amount was placed at 1s. 3d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 1-16d. Demand, for July-August. After this some more was placed at 1s. 2 31-32d. Telegraphic, and the rate then fell to 1s. 2 31-32d. for Demand, at which, however, nothing was taken; and resales of Bank Paper (or Gold?) appearing in the market, rates steadied a little, and 1s. 3d. for Telegraphic was again done for August-September transfer. For Credits, 1s. 3 7-32d. at three months' sight, was quoted at opening, but in sympathy with Bank remittance, gradually fell to 1s. 3 5-32d.; but export Bills for ready or near delivery are extremely scarce, though we have heard of a little being done forward at 1s. 3 7-32d. The market closed quiet, but steady at the following ready rates, forward being 1-32d. higher.

Bank Bills on demand.......	1s. 3d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 31-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight......	1s. 3 1-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 3 5-32d. to 3-16d.	,,
Francs do.	1·59½ to 1·60	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak all day at some decline from last evening's rates for Fours; but not much business has transpired either for Money or Account. We quote at closing, 106⅜ for cash and Friday's settlement; and 106⅛ for the August account, 105⅞ being now named for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill Scrip has attracted some attention again to-day, and an advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 12½ per share has taken place in several cases at our revised quotations. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 150 higher in the first issue, and Rs. 45 for the others, at Rs. 4,350, and Rs. 1,095, respectively.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending July 19, as compared with the statement of July 12, 1892:—

	June 12.			July 5.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up............	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	48,00,000	0	0	48,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,43,41,605	12	6	2,43,41,487	2	3
Other Deposits, &c.	5,49,88,410	3	1	5,54,09,255	14	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,16,982	10	11	2,37,519	9	6
Sundries	30,81,742	13	3	30,31,426	14	2
Rs.	10,64,78,634	6	8	10,78,22,699	8	0
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	1,14,75,468	8	0	1,30,38,841	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	54,89,931	0	0	51,22,011	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities....	1,35,58,038	14	5	1,34,99,686	15	7
Credits on do.	63,23,076	14	8	66,48,595	11	2
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,72,29,472	15	3	1,74,00,853	2	7
Balances with other Banks	2,96,231	10	5	2,63,787	13	9
Bullion	1,53,198	2	7	1,61,890	9	8
Dead Stock	12,24,815	14	2	12,31,172	12	4
Stamps	10,270	8	0	9,861	4	0
Sundries	19,77,913	7	6	18,86,241	10	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	2,15,05,084	13	3	1,91,84,158	15	0
Do. at Branches	2,72,30,131	10	5	2,90,76,598	9	4
Rs.	10,64,78,654	6	8	10,78,22,699	8	0

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to July 19, 1892:—

	Rs.	
LIABILITIES.		
Treasury Balance at Head Office........	31,37,377	Inc.
Do. at Branches........	21,87,403	Dec.
Other Deposits..............	4,20,846	Inc.
Post Bills	20,567	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	11,95,453	Inc.
Loans	58,352	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	3,25,519	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	1,71,380	do.
Cash at Head Office	20,21,926	Dec.
Do. at Branches..............	18,46,467	Inc.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended July 16, 1892, on 1,674·02 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	99,000	2,25,000	4,000	3,28,000
Or per mile of railway	59	135	2	196
For previous 1 week of half-year..	1,41,000	3,65,000	5,000	5,11,000
Total for 2 weeks.	2,40,000	5,90,000	9,000	8,39,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671·82 miles open]	1,05,402	2,67,481	5,521	3,78,404
Per mile of Ry do.	63	160	3	226
Total to corresponding date do.	2,93,506	7,49,303	13,634	10,56,443

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 50,404
Do. to date................ ,, 2,17,443

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HOYLE—July 20, at Beckington, near Bath, H C Hoyle, Esq, Resident Engineer, E I Railway.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PUNTHAKY—July 26, at Girgaum, next to Allbless Baug, Framjee, son of Kaicobad Cowasjee Punthaky, and grandson of Muncherjee Bomonjee Punthaky, aged 28. Funeral this morning at 8 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEVILLE—July 15, at Rose Bank, Naini Tal, N-W P, the wife of Charles Hamilton Beville, Indian Staff Corps, of a son.

HUTCHINSON—July 17, at Craig Dhu, Simla, the wife of Captain F P Hutchinson, 2nd (P W O) Goorkha Rifles, of a son.

MEARES—July 18, at Benares, the wife of C F E Meares, Opium Department, of a daughter.

ROU-SOC—July 14, at Bankipore, the wife of H C Roussoc, Superintendent of Post Offices, Narbada Division, C P, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

AMESBURY—GUISE-MOORES—July 16, at the Memorial Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev Walter Kitchin, M A, Wheaton Lypeatt Raleigh Amesbury, 6th Bengal Light Infantry, son of the late Surgeon-Major Amesbury, Indian Medical Service, to Evelyn, eldest daughter of Colonel Guise-Moores, of Southsea, Hants.

DEATHS.

DALTON—June 30, at Allahabad, Emma Isabella Jane, eldest daughter of the late J D Price, Opium Department, Ghazipur, and widow of M H Dalton, P W Accounts.

HOLLINGSWORTH—July 21, after a few days' illness, Edwin Thomas Hollingsworth, merchant of London, residing in Calcutta, aged 43.

WOOD—July 19, at No. 35, Chowringhi, Calcutta, Harry Guy Pottinge, the infant son of Harry and Edith Wood, aged 2 months and 6 days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1892.

IN the Administration Report on Indian Railways for the year 1891-92, the Director-General, Colonel Sarjeaunt, brings together an immense mass of information, well-arranged and indexed. But as is now common with nearly all official reports, there is not even an attempt to bring the general purport of the information presented to a focus. Every group of facts stands by itself, and its relation to other groups has to be worked out by the reader by the light of his unaided intelligence. Subject to this preliminary observation, there is nothing but praise for the clearness with which the facts are presented. By orders of Government the classification of railways has been revised, so as to show separately the results of the working of the standard and metre-guage lines during the year. On the thirty-first of March last, 10,103 miles of the standard guage were open, and 7,171 miles of the metre-guage; the mileage of special guages was 288 miles; the total being 17,564. In the previous year 65 miles of standard gauge and 612 of metre gauge were newly opened, giving a total of 677 miles. The useful chart accompanying the Report shows that the capital outlay on Indian Railways up to date is two hundred and twenty-six millions sterling. The gross earnings are twenty-four millions sterling. The total working expenses amounted to eleven millions sterling, and the net earnings to twelve millions sterling. In addition to the capital outlay ninety-one lakhs were expended on collieries, surveys on lines abandoned, or not yet begun, and interest charged to capital account in the case of the Bengal and North-Western, and the Delhi Umballa-Kalka Railways while under construction. The total expenditure on Indian Railways amounted therefore to 22,767 lakhs. The capital expenditure on the standard gauge lines was 16,869 lakhs, giving an average per mile of Rs. 1,62,696. The capital of the metre-guage lines came to 5,149 lakhs. The cost per mile of the metre gauge was Rs. 71,425, and that of the special gauges Rs. 29,875. Thus we see that the cost of the metre guage per mile is less than half the cost of the standard guage, and the special guage less than half that of the metre guage. The gross earnings of the standard guage lines for the year 1891, were eighteen crores, forty lakhs and-a-half; of the metre guage five crores and-a-half, the gross earnings of the latter being about one-third of the former. The standard guage carried eighty millions passengers and the metre-guage forty-one millions and-a-half. The little special guages did not do badly, carrying nearly a million passengers. The number of passengers availing themselves of the railway facilities for travel in the year, were little short of one hundred and twenty-three millions, an advance of nine millions on the preceding year. These passengers travelled a total of more than 5,226,000,000 of miles.

Irrespective of the slight traffic on the special guage lines, the railways carried close upon seventeen millions of tons of general merchandise, showing an increase of 20½ per cent. upon the tonnage carried in the previous year. The freight earned amounted to nearly thirteen crores and a-half, 20½ per cent. more than on freight of 1890. The increase was chiefly due to the demand for Indian wheat and seeds in Europe, and the consequent stimulus to exports from Bombay, Karachi, and Calcutta. As we have already pointed out, there was also a large increase in carriage consequent upon the scarcity in the Madras Presidency and in Rajputana, which rendered it necessary to bring food-grains from distant markets. The railways which profited most by the carriage of wheat for exportation were the North-Western, with 716,000 tons, and the G. I. P. Railway 544,000, the East Indian 405,000, and the B. B. & C. I. 215,000. Bombay shipped more wheat than either of its rivals, the figures being, Bombay 661,000 tons, Karachi 524,000, Calcutta a bad third with 220,000. In the two preceding years Karachi headed the list with 348,000 and 332,000 tons respectively. The earnings of the railways taken as a whole showed a slight improvement over the earnings of the year 1890, the increase being 237 lakhs. The interest earned on capital expenditure was 5·98 per cent. on the standard guage lines, 5·04 on the metre guage, and 5·42 on special guages. The State did not, however, earn a profit on its lines taken as a whole, although on the East Indian Railway and the commercial State Railways, there was a profit of one hundred and thirty-two lakhs and a half. The apparent net loss was thirty-eight lakhs and a half, but as some of the interest charges include annuities paid in England, twenty-eight lakhs of which constitute a sinking fund which will redeem the capital, the net loss to the State is really only seventeen and a quarter lakhs of rupees, and in the present year, it will be reduced to six lakhs. Had it not been for the fall in the value of the rupee, the guaranteed railways, instead of a loss, would have yielded a profit to the Government in 1890-91 of sixty-nine-and-a-half lakhs. As the Director-General of Railways laconically says, "this measures the effect of the fall in the price of silver in connection with the one item of payment of interest." There are other items which are as disastrously affected by the fall in the value of silver. The ironwork for the maintenance of the seventeen thousand miles of existing railways, and for the construction of those in progress; the locomotives, wheels, axles, and the like, for carriages and wagons, have all to be purchased in England at gold prices, and paid for in rupees which are thirty-three per cent. below par. Add to this the enhanced cost of English coal, which is the only fuel available for some of the most important lines. It is to be borne in mind that the increased cost in the construction, maintenance, and working of Indian railways due to this cause, of necessity adds to the cost of the carriage of the merchandise which has to be brought to the ports for shipment. Will it be contended that this effect of the fall of silver operates as a stimulus to the Indian export trade?

A chapter of the report is devoted to works in progress. On the East Indian Railway additions and alterations of lines in connection with coal-jetties at Howrah have been completed. The erection of block-houses on the abutments of the Jumna Bridge, and of defensible gateways at the west abutment at Selimgarh, were undertaken at the instance of Government. Certain works on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway which were not completed when the line was opened last year have advanced a stage. The handsome Brahmini bridge was opened for traffic, and the Saranda Tunnel which has proved very difficult to excavate, is now nearly finished. It is satisfactory evidence of the growth of traffic on this line that the goods sheds of the chief stations have been enlarged, and other sheds are being erected. On the Indian Midland Railway, the progress of the locomotive shops at Jhansi has been retarded by the slow delivery of the iron-work from England. The iron-work is rivetted up as it comes in, except when it has been broken in transit, as sometimes happens, and then, of course, it is necessary to make another indent. It has been found necessary to sink new wells at two stations, the old wells having failed. The works on the Godra-Rutlam Railway are in progress, and the first twenty-four miles, constructed by Messrs. Kirby and Co., were to be completed last month. On the North-Western Railway system the scheme of troop traffic works sanctioned in 1888 has been completed, and further works at a cost of ten lakhs have been taken in hand. A siding is under construction at Rawalpindi to connect the Fort with the railway station; a siding has also been constructed to connect the Murree Brewery Company with the railway station. The improvement of the grades of the line has been effected, and the work of strengthening weak bridges has madé steady progress. At Lahore a permanent railway technical school has been built at the cost of the Punjab Government, and the old building has been purchased by the railway and been converted into a girls' school. A complete scheme has been worked out for the remodelling of the station at Umballa Cantonment, with a view to the accommodation of the increased traffic resulting from the opening of the Umballa-Kalka Railway. A noticeable item is the accumulation of sixteen miles of permanent way material, with points and crossings, stacked at Peshawur ready for a possible extension of the North-Western Railway to Michni. In this connection it may be mentioned that platforms and sidings at Sibi have been re-arranged, and additional sidings provided at Quetta and Bostan. The line from Kila-Abdulla to Chaman, a little more than twenty-nine miles in length, was completed and open to traffic on the first of January last. This section, which has a double track, and includes the Khojak Tunnel, was commenced in April, 1888. The tunnel is 12,868 feet long, and has cost, with the steep approaches, sixty-four lakhs and a-half. This line forms part of the North-Western system, but it cannot, under present circumstances, add much to the traffic receipts of that line. We are far from having exhausted the list of works in progress last year, which included the partial re-alignment of the yard of the Victoria Terminus, the new station at Byculla, and improved arrangements at Narel, for the convenience of visitors to Matheran, to say nothing of the extension of the railway system to Hyderabad (Sind) and in the more distant Burma. But we must draw a line.

A CONTRIBUTOR to the *Journal* of the United Service Institution of India has an instructive article on the "Higher Training of Infantry Native Officers." The writer applies the principles of the new Infantry drill book to the necessities of the native army, and indicates the points to which especial attention must be devoted to enable the native officer to discharge the new duties which will devolve upon him. The contributor gives his initials and it is easy to identify him as a Bengal Infantry Officer who, during his ten years' connection with the Army, has seen service in two, if not three, campaigns, and can speak with some authority on the merits and demerits of native troops under the most trying conditions. He is able, too, to speak of the relations existing between British and Native officers, and the latter and their men. At present it is being impressed upon each British soldier that individually he has a fixed purpose to achieve, and that in the field he must no longer be a mere fighting machine, but a fraction of an intelligent "fighting unit," whose duty it is to strive to enable the Commanding Officer to accomplish whatever task he may have been allotted. According to the writer the native infantry soldier cannot now be regarded as anything more than a machine, though he has in an emergency distinguished himself. It has happened in active service that not one British officer has survived an engagement, and the command both of the regiment and of its companies has devolved upon the native officers. But this was so long ago as Chillianwalla. In the new formations, it is hoped that at least one or two British officers may be spared; but as the writer observes "there is nothing so probable as the improbable," and in any circumstances the native officers will be thrown on their own resources and have to exercise their own discretion, just as the superior non-commissioned officers in a British regiment will have to do. But the system of training in vogue does not tend to prepare the native officer for this contingency. Every shred of individuality, we are told, is denied him, and it is notorious that the experienced native officer has frequently to submit, against his better judgments to the dictation of a newly-joined subaltern. Experience has taught the writer in the *Journal* that interference with the native officer in action should be avoided as much as possible, and he will develope latent qualities of self-dependence hitherto unsuspected. Of course, the Commanding Officer would feel more confident, and have less anxiety as to his fighting units if he knew that their leaders thoroughly understood their duties. How this desideratum shall be realised must now be a subject of much concern to those responsible for its attainment. The object of the paper we refer to is to suggest one means. At the outset of each morning's instruction and on the manœuvring ground, the British officer is recommended to set his native officers a simple scheme to execute, after pointing out to them the peculiarities of the ground; the operation to be criticised at its close. Then two or three days a week, it is suggested, should be devoted to practice in attack and defence under command of native officers. It is urged that the men will the more readily follow a native officer whom they know and whom many of them have followed into the service, than they will a British officer, who, up to the time of the campaign is frequently an entire stranger to them. The Bengal officer who is responsible for the comparatively brief paper in the *Journal* of the United Service Institution has concisely stated facts which every native infantry commander knew well to exist.

A YEAR ago the Chief Commissioner of Burma boasted a reduction of three thousand men on the sanctioned strength of the Upper Burma military police, and held out a prospect of a further reduction. This, we are glad to find, he has been able to make, and the force now numbers a thousand and thirty less than in 1891. The total strength today is 14,349 officers and men. The pacification of the country progresses and the force maintains its reputation for efficiency, discipline, and courage. Frontier raids, the Wuntho rebellion, and the disturbances in the Katha, Bhamo, and Chindwin districts, as well as the work of exploration on the north-east frontier gave the men an opportunity of keeping themselves in fighting condition. They succeeded in capturing the Sawbwa of Wuntho, killed Bo Le, a dacoit who had carried on his nefarious practices with impunity since the early days of the annexation, and brought down the criminal statistics. Most prominent among their year's achievements the Burma military police count the promptitude with which they assisted in the expedition against Manipur. Captain Hodges, with a party of men, just returned from Wuntho, was orderd to proceed to and occupy Tamu, which had been left denuded of troops after Lieutenant Grant's advance on Thobal. Captain Hodges's party made forced marches of twenty and thirty miles until he got a steamer. On arriving at Tamu he was ordered to push on to Yazagyo and Kalemyo, to prevent the Chins from availing themselves of the opportunity to raid. At present small columns are out in Bhamo and Magaung subjugating the Kachins and bringing them to order, whilst others are engaged in searching for the ex-Sawbwa of Wuntho, who is believed still to have a considerable following. Dacoity has been practically stamped out except in the Northern District, where Captain Keary and Lieutenant Nisbett put a body of rebels, five or six hundred strong, to utter rout. Cattle thefts have been fewer, serious crime greatly diminished, and recoveries of property show an improved percentage. Better still, a saving of over half a lakh of rupees has been effected in the cost of the maintenance of the corps.

ONE of our illustrated contemporaries, a few weeks ago, published an excellent portrait of the octogenarian Bishop Claughton, whose death is announced in the telegrams this morning. His lordship appeared still hale and hearty notwithstanding his years. Bishop Claughton was of an old Lancashire family, and was born at Haydock in 1808. He was educated at Rugby and Oxford, of which he was successively scholar, fellow, and tutor. He graduated in 1831, taking a first-class in classical honours, winning also the Newdigate Prize for English verse and the Latin Essay Prize. In 1836 he was appointed Public Examiner and preferred to the vicarage of Kidderminster by the Earl of Dudley, whose sister Mr. Claughton married. From 1852 to 1857 he was Professor of Poetry at Oxford and Honorary Canon of Worcester. Ten years later he became Bishop of Rochester, and in 1877 he was translated to the newly constituted See of St. Alban's, Danbury palace being his lordship's residence. Two years ago he resigned, and was succeeded by Dr. Wogan Festing, then prebendary of St. Paul's. A daughter of Bishop Claughton is the present Duchess of Argyll. It was Bishop Piers Claughton, the deceased's brother, not the late Bishop of St. Alban's, who during the recent election campaign was so severely attacked for refusing to lend a Parish school-room for a Liberal candidate's meeting on the ground that as an advocate of disestablishment the candidate was an enemy of the Church.

THE s. s. Siam, with English mails of the 15th instant, left Aden for Bombay at noon yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at 8 p.m. Sunday next.

THE opening ceremony of the Hyderabad-Umerkote Railway which was to take place on the 19th instant, has been postponed to the 25th idem o account of the new bridge over the Fuleli bein damaged a little. Mr. Dallas, under whose superin tendence the line has been constructed, has writte to the District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, to make all the arrangement necessary for taking over charge of the line. Th members of the establishment employed on th construction of the line have been served wit notices that their services will not be required afte the 31st instant. Mr. Dallas will himself procee to Bombay after the opening ceremony is performed The Commissioner in Sind will preside at th ceremony.

AN action has just been heard before a jury a Bankok, which a French firm brought against th editor of the *Bankok Times*. After a long hearin the following verdict was returned:—"We are o opinion that the article is distinctly libellous, bu that no evidence has been brought forward to con nect the statements made with either of the plain tiffs or that they have suffered any injury there from. We therefore find for the defendant." A the conclusion of the report of the case appearin in the defendant paper, the editor pertinently add "and now we want to know what the jury reall meant!"

THE Officer Commanding No. 5 Company Madras Railway Volunteers, has issued an orde informing the members of that Company that las season a heavy loss was incurred by the corps i capitation, owing to the large number of non-eff cients, and that No. 5 Company has, he regrets t state, contributed very considerably to this loss, i consequence of the excessive number of non-eff cients it returned. To prevent a repetition of las year's deplorable results, preliminary drills an blank firing will certainly be necessary, and a members who were last year returned as non-ef cients will be expected to attend these drills, an to make a resolute attempt to redeem the charact of the Company by making themselves extra ef cients during the coming drill season.

A RETIRED Sergeant, Patrick Leonard, who di at Bangalore on Friday last, was 95 years of a He served twenty years in the Horse Artillery, a had lived in Bangalore since his discharge, fif years ago. He had never known a single day sickness during this half century, until two da before his death. This speaks well for the benef to be derived from the Bangalore climate by pe manent residents.

I HEAR that poor Lottie Collins is dying, wri the dramatic correspondent of a Calcutta pap Dancing "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay" three ti night, at three different Music Halls, has bee much for her, and her physicians declare that will dance no more, but it is to be hoped that th gloomy forebodings will not be verified, as so pre and graceful a dancer would be a serious loss the Music Hall stage, and doctors are happily infallible.

RAJASHRI VASUDN MADHAU SAMARTH, in tendance on the Gaekwar of Baroda, had the ho of being presented to Her Majesty.

TELEGRAMS

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD ROBERTS AND SIR CHARLES DILKE ON ARMY REFORM.

LONDON, July 26.

The London newspapers have published a long letter from the pen of Lord Roberts and Sir Charles Dilke on Army Reform, dated 28th June.

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

St. PETERSBURG, July 25.

Twelve thousand labourers are now hard at work on the Ussuri section of the Siberian Railway.

THE CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

The cholera is abating at Astrakan and elsewhere in the South, but has appeared at Viatka.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, July 26.

The death is announced of the Right Rev. Thos. L. Claughton, D.D., late Bishop of St. Albans.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, July 26.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 15th instant, left here for Bombay, at noon to-day, and the s. s. Ballarat for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT WALLER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 26.

Lieutenant W. A. McC. Waller, 25th Bombay Rifles, died this afternoon at the Sassoon General Hospital. The deceased officer was suffering from enteric fever for a fortnight. The burial will take place, with military honours, to-morrow morning.

THE KARACHI ROUTE.

Last year's financial result of trooping, *via* the Karachi route, shows a saving of Rs. 57,500 in railway and sea charges. The gain to the North-Western Railway, in addition to this, is estimated at Rs. 88,000. There is every probability of the route being permanently adopted after this year's experience.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The services of Colonel Dowden, Royal (late Bombay), Engineers, have been placed at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army.

Lieutenant Hooper, 20th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to S Battery, R. H. A., at Bangalore.

Captain Bell has been posted to the 2nd Battalion Worcester Regiment; Lieutenant Codrington, to 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment; and Lieutenant Fagan, to 1st Battalion Worcester Regiment.

Mr. Trevor, C.S., has resigned the Honorary Colonelcy of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, and Mr. James, C.S., acting Commissioner in Sind, will most probably be appointed in his place.

Sergeant-Instructor of Fencing Bryan, 7th Hussars, has been promoted to Second-Lieutenant, and has been posted to 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, July 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thames arrived here this morning.

LONDON, July 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here on the evening of the 23rd instant.

PORT SAID, July 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora, outward bound, for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia, homeward bound, left Perim, on the 25th instant.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left Bombay, on the 13th inst., and arrived at Singapore this day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, July 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3⅜

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent Consols	96⅞
3 per cent Rentes	98¼
3½ per cent Sterling Loan	107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66¼
Bar Silver	39¼

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

July 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at or about noon on Saturday, the 30th instant.

Mauritius and Madagascar mail closes at Colombo at or about 4 p.m., 30th instant.

Mauritius and Madagascar mail closes at Durbar at or about Thursday morning, the 28th instant.

Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat close at Karachi 11 a.m., Friday, the 29th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 26th July, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	25	7	17 p.m.	7	45
Teheran	26	12	7 p.m.	...	44
Suez	26	2	50 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 26th July, 1892.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	40	...	2
" Kurrachee	...	48	...	2
" Madras	1	58	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, July 25.

10 p.m.	80·2

TUESDAY NIGHT, July 26.

6 a.m.	79·9
10 a.m.	82·7
2 p.m.	83·5
4 p.m.	82·4

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 8.

OXFORD BEAT CAMBRIDGE.

The University cricket match resulted in a great surprise, and once more proved the glorious uncertainty of our popular summer game. On Saturday Oxford achieved a splendid victory with five wickets in hand. At their first attempt the Oxonians on a capital wicket amassed 365. This large score, which I believe is the biggest total Oxford have ever made in these contests, was largely due to the batting of Messrs. M. R. Jardine and V. T. Hill, who respectively subscribed 140 and 114. Mr. Jardine played the more correctly, the more scientifically of the two, but Mr. Hill's was a dashing display of really resolute and plucky hitting. The last occasion on which two "centuries" were made in the same innings for Oxford was in 1886, when Mr. K. J. Key contributed 143 and Mr. Rashleigh 107. These are very notable performances, for Mr. Key's is still the highest individual score in this series of matches which commenced in 1827, and Mr. Rashleigh is the only batsman who has ever played an innings of 100 in his first University match. The crack Cantabs failed lamentably, and were all disposed of for 160, which of course necessitated following on. The second innings was much more in accordance with what one might reasonably have expected from the Light Blues, as they made 388, which exactly ties their aggregate in 1872, when Mr. Yardley scored 130 in two hours and twenty minutes. On this occasion Mr. E. C. Streatfield was the largest contributor with 116. This left the Oxonians requiring 184 to win, and thanks to a very fine innings of 71 not out by their captain, Lionel Palairet, the Dark Blues gained their first triumph since 1887, and they deserve to be most heartily congratulated on a very excellent performance.

THE EARLY UNIVERSITY MATCHES.—MR. "EXTRAS" SCORES.

The first recorded match between the two universities was played at Lords in June, 1827, but it was so wet that only one innings on each side was completed, although Oxford had an overwhelming advantage, having scored 258 and dismissed the Cantabs for 92. In this match Charles Wordsworth, the future bishop of St. Andrew's, clean bowled seven Cambridge men. The players included Herbert Jenner ("Jenner of wicket-keepers the king," as the song has it), Chas. Wordsworth, H. E. Knatchbull, Mr. Romily, and others who afterwards became famous in cricketing history. There was no match in 1828, but in 1829 Oxford won by 115 runs. The winning team included Mr. F. L. Popham, who owned Wild Dayrell when he was steered to victory in the Derby by little Bobby Sherwood as he then was in 1855. One of the most striking features about the University matches has been the enormous number of "extras." In fact, "Mr. Extras" has been a big success in these games, for he has scored most consistently all along. In 1836 Oxford in their second innings had 63 extras, including 21 wides. Cambridge in their first venture were given 55 extras. In 1839 Cambridge had the solid addition to their score of 70 extras, including 46 wides, in one innings, which I should say is a record of an unpleasant nature, and yet G. B. Lee clean bowled seven of his opponents. In 1851 Cambridge received 56 extras, including 21 wides. It was very seldom, indeed, some years ago that the extras did not run well into double figures. From 1836 to 1846 (1837 being a blank), 402 wides were bowled in these battles between our rival seats of learning. Wides are rarities now, and the extras in this year's match, although not small, are nothing to grumble at. The fielding of amateurs has greatly improved when compared with what it was years ago. The development of wicket-keeping is alone wonderful.

UNIVERSITY CRICKET RECORDS.

The smallest innings on record in this series of contests is 32 by Oxford in 1878. Mr. A. G. Steel and Mr. P. H. Morton bowled unchanged, and 40 overs sufficed, Mr. Steel capturing five wickets for 11 runs, and Mr. Morton five for 20. Both bowled remarkably well, and were backed up by splendid fielding. The two largest innings are the 388 by Cambridge to which I have already referred. The first three-figure innings ever made in these matches was in 1870, when Mr. Yardley, of Cambridge renown, compiled exactly 100. He hit fourteen 4s, and his strokes on the leg side were particularly brilliant. It was a match I can assure you. Cambridge won by two runs amid a most exciting scene, for hats were hurled into the air, and the supporters of Cambridge cheered till they were hoarse. This was the match in which Mr. F. C. Cobden delivered his famous over which virtually secured victory. From the first ball of this last over a single was scored. Off the second ball Mr. S. E. Butler was caught. The next ball upset Mr. T. H. Belcher's wicket, and the fourth ball bowled Mr. W. A. Stewart and won the game as I have said by two runs. Centuries have been made by the following batsmen in these matches:—K. J. Key, 143; M. R. Jardine, 140; W. Yardley, 130; H. J. Mordaunt, 127; G. B. Studd, 120; F. H. Buckland, 117, not out; E. C. Streatfield, 116; V. T. Hill, 114; W. H. Gaine, 109; W. H. Patterson, 107; W. Rashleigh, 107; W. S. Patterson, 105, not out; E Crawley, 103, not out; C. W. Wright, 102; H. W. Bainbridge, 101; W. Yardley, 100; and Lord George Scott, 100. None of the gigantic scores were made prior to 1870. In the first decade there were only two scores of 50 and upwards; in the second seven; in the third nine; in the fourth 17, and in the fifth 26. But this is to a large extent true of all cricket. No doubt the large scores which we are now accustomed to are due in a very large measure to the improvement in the wickets. Many of the cricket pitches of to-day resemble a billiard board more than a stretch of turf. The University matches maintain their great popularity, and the event is decidedly one of the functions which the smart people of London affect.

THE DEATH OF LORD DROGHEDA.

The death of Lord Drogheda is a great loss to the world of sport. "The dictator of the Irish Turf" as he was called was a thorough sportsman, and his lofty figure, for he stood 6ft. 3in., was known on most racecourses, and commanded respect. He was always taciturn, but he never forgot that he was a gentleman. No one knew the racing laws of Ireland so intimately as the late Lord Drogheda, who was almost as fine a judge of a horse as the present Duke of Westminster is, and that is saying a great deal. Lord Drogheda was a terror to evil-doers, and when he watched a race through his binoculars he invariably knew all that had occurred during the contest. Very few people who go racing do see everything in the struggle, although they imagine that they do. For over 30 years Lord Drogheda was the guiding spirit of the Punchestown meetings, and we all know the princely character of Ireland's premier racing gathering. During all this time he regularly hunted with the Kildare, and among the sporting farmers of this county the Marquis of Drogheda was very popular. He was also a generous patron of coursing and was an excellent shot. Born in August, 1825, the Marquis was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Dublin. He entered the army, and in 1847 married a daughter of the second Lord Wharncliffe—the Hon. Mary Caroline Stuart-Wortley. His lordship considered that the best horses he ever owned were Philammon, Spahi, Pelagia, and Miriam. On his estate at Moore Abbey, some 30 miles from Dublin, is as fine a race track as anyone can desire in private grounds, and there is a perfectly straight mile too. He took a trip to Australia a few years ago, and was very much struck with the way that the turf is conducted "under" there.

A REAL OLD IRISH NOBLEMAN.

Lord Drogheda was a remarkable personality. As I have said, he stood 6ft. 3in., but his figure was slim and slight. He dressed somewhat eccentrically. The folks used to stare when he turned out in his quaint, old-fashioned coat, symbolical of his Chief Rangership of the Curragh. The coat was of dark green, brass buttons to the waist, and then cut shapely away to the hips, from which long coat tails fell. With this he usually wore a white waistcoat. He had a liking for light-coloured pants, which usually were too short, and showed his shoes and stockings. His hat was distinctly of the Sir Robert Peel type, and from an untanned shoulder strap hung his race glass, which was known to the "wrong 'uns" as "Mr. Terror." His face had a thoughtful expression, and seldom, if ever, was he seen without a cigar in his lips. For smoking, it was a tight race between Lord Drogheda and Sir John Astley.

NEW RACECOURSE AT NOTTINGHAM.

I see that in August the new racecourse at Colwick Park, near Nottingham, is to be opened. The Nottingham Racecourse Company have leased about 300 acres on the Colwick estate, and the course which has been constructed includes a straight mile and an oval track of about one mile and a-half. A very considerable amount of money has been spent in preparing the course and its appointments. The stands are to be in the style of those at Sandown Park and Leicester. It is a beautiful park by the side of the Trent, and both the Great Northern and Midland railways run up to the entrance gates. The Colwick estate was purchased by Colonel H. D. Davies, M. P. of Rochester, from the executors of the late Mr. Chaworth-Musters, and many historical and romantic associations are connected with Colwick Hall. It was attacked by a Nottingham mob on the occasion of the Reform Riots in October 1831. It was the home at one time of Mary Musters—Lord Byron's "Mary." Nottingham is quite an ancient racing centre, and the majority of lovers of the turf will rejoice if the first meeting is successfully inaugurated.

RAIN SPECULATION.

At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the action instituted by Superintendent Grennan, against Khanjee Bhimjee and Dosabhoy Eduljee for gambling and keeping a common gaming-house contrary to the provisions of Act IV. of 1887, was continued.

Mr. Little prosecuted for the Crown, and Mr. Roughton, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, was present for the defence.

Mr. Roughton applied to the Magistrate for an adjournment of the case till Saturday. Mr. Inverarity, he said, was unable to be present, as he was engaged in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, where he was unexpectedly detained in the cross-examination of Mr. Hormarjee Wadia.

Mr. Little objected to the application on the ground that it would be allowing the rain-betting being carried on from day to day while the case was heard. If the defence were prepared to undertake that the practice would not be indulged in he would offer no objection. If such an undertaking could not be given he proposed to proceed with the case.

The Magistrate allowed the cross-examination of witnesses to be reserved till Saturday, on which day Mr. Inverarity would attend, and the case proceeded.

Edward Henry Grennan, Superintendent of Police, further examined, said that he also considered the stakes lodged with the stall-keepers were a means of wagering. The shed was used for no other purpose but rain-betting.

Cross-examination reserved.

Purshotumdass Hurkissondass, recalled, said there was a chawl on the right-hand side as one entered the place. Witness had not noticed any bamboo erection.

Mr. Little said he wished his Worship would inspect the locality complained of.

Mr. Roughton strongly objected to such a course, and desired his Worship should form his opinion on the evidence, and not on out side impressions.

Pestonji Dorabji Shroff deposed to drawing up a plan of the premises where the rain-betting took place. He said the rain from the roofs of the chawl on the south fell on the open ground. The rain from a roof to the north fell into a gutter behind the stalls. The rain from the roof on the north to the westward of the stalls, fell into the open ground.

Mr. Roughton objected to Mr. Little putting in the plan as it might have been one of the Apollo Bunder for what they knew.

Mr. Little called Mr. Framji who testified to the witness drawing an exact plan of the premises, and it was put in.

Morarji Welji, a cloth merchant and a rain-betting broker, said he had a stall at the rain-betting place in the compound, opposite the Cathedral, at Bhuleshwar. Witness rented a *pehdi* from the two accused for Rs. 100 a month. One month's rent was paid by witness to the accused. Khanji and Dossabhoy, the accused, were the managers, and received rent from stall-holders. The accused were the owners. No other business was done there but rain speculation. Witness rented the *pehdi* to earn brokerage. People who carried on rain-betting came to the stall-holders and deposited money with them. He who won received money after deducting two pice in the rupee for brokerage. That was the business for which witness took the *pehdi*. There was no probability of any dispute taking place. The two parties betting came and deposited the money with them. If it rained the winning party took the money, but if it did not, the other party received the bet. In cases of disputes, which were very seldom, the accused Khanjee would make enquiries and payment would afterwards be made. Witness took his *pehdi* from the 25th of June and still had a chawl. Witness did not know how many bets he had registered; they were all in that book which was full, and he had opened another. Witness earned commission from Re. 1 to Rs. 10 a day. Witness registered about 50 or 60 bets that day (July 26), till noon. Witness could not say how many bets he registered a day. Sometimes he registered 10 or 50, and sometimes 100. It depended on the rain. The bets were registered from 6 a.m. to 6 p. m. The time was decided by the clock in the shed and the clocks in the town.

Mr. Little: What is the clock put there for?—To ascertain the time. It was there for the rain-betting. If the watches differed from the clock in the shed the clock decided the time. There were lamps put up in the compound by Khanjee as the nights were dark. His men lit them up and a *purdasee* looked after the clock. He allowed no one to touch the clock. Many people went to the shed, and when it rained there was a large crowd there. Cross-examination reserved.

Goverdundass Nursidass said he dealt in gold and silver and had his place of business in Marwaree Bazaar. Witness often made bets on the rain in the shed at Bhuleshwar and saw the two accused there. The time of bets differed. Sometimes the bets lasted for three hours, six hours, and sometimes twelve hours. If the time was to be determined by the shed clock it was taken by that, and if by an outside clock, the time was determined by that. All bets made there were determined by the clock in the shed. Witness did not know whether either of the accused kept a *pehdi* there. Cross-examination reserved.

Nagindass Hatichund said he did business in rain-betting, which was carried on near the Portuguese Church. Witness received a salary of Rs. 35 a month. His master had a stall which he rented from the accused for Rs. 100 a month. Volumes I. II. III. of his registers were filled in. The volume produced was the fourth, and he had opened the fifth. On an average six bets could be registered on one page.

Mr. Little: Where does the rain fall from?—From God's house. (Laughter.)

How are the bets decided?—According to the rain falling from the roofs in streams. One would say it was a stream, while another denied it. But if it rained there was no use disputing that it was not a stream. There were about five hundred people present every day. When the rain fell it did not fall on a particular roof but over the whole town. (Laughter.)

Ramchander Mukunram, a broker in opium speculation, corroborated the practice of betting on the rain.

This witness concluded the evidence for the prosecution, and the case was adjourned till 2-30 p. m. on Saturday.

POONA DISTRICT REVOLVER CLUB MATCHES.

The following are the winners of prizes in the Poona Revolver Club matches in the Poona District, for the month of June, 1892:—

MATCH I.

	Marks.
Subadar-Major Rama Kirtiker, 28th Pioneers	50
Jemadar Mahomed Khan, 28th Pioneers	49
Sergeant Woodward, Adjutant-General's Office	49
Jemadar Ramji Rawal, 28th Pioneers	48
Jemadar Kristna Swami, 28th Pioneers	48
Sergeant M Ward, Military Works	47

MATCH II.

Colonel Carrington, Deputy Qr-Mr-General	30
Lieut Westmacott, 1st Worcester Regiment	24
Sergeant Wade, 2nd Royal Lancaster	22
Subadar Ram Sing, 28th Pioneers	22
Jemadar Annaji Dalvi, 28th Pioneers	22
Sergeant-Major Price, 1st Worcester Regiment	20

MATCH III., POOL.

	Bull's Eyes.
Sergeant Wade, 2nd Royal Lancaster	2
Colonel Jones, 2nd Lancers	1
Capt Pringle, 2nd Lancers	1

The value of the bull's-eye was Rs. 1-11-0. The 28th Pioneers, so far as the native regiments are concerned, seem to have it all their own way.

The Marchioness of Lansdowne, with Lady E. Fitzmaurice, and Viscount and Viscountess Cross, arrived at Windsor Castle on the 4th instant.

THE CASUALTIES AMONG BRITISH SOLDIERS.

The following letter from the Principal Medical Officer, Bombay, is appended to the notification we published yesterday from the Adjutant-General's Office:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge your letter No. 1252—467-T., dated 20th May, and your reminder No. 1252—5097, received on the 16th instant, relative to statement published in the *Pioneer* as to the excessive waste of young soldiers by death and invaliding.

"To arrive at accurate information on the subject, I have myself carefully examined the records of sickness and invaliding in the European force in this Presidency for the three years 1889-91, and I have drawn out several tables giving details for each of those years on four points:—

1. The influence of age on mortality.
2. The influence of age on invaliding.
3. The influence of residence in India on mortality and
4. The influence of residence in India on invaliding.

"These notes and tables are appended; but as a summary I have to submit the following remarks:—

"Of course, where the whole European force is of the magnitude made up by the united armies of the three Presidencies, it is literally true that hundreds of young soldiers (half-grown boys) *die*; but considering the strength of the army, what does this amount to? In 1889, there were in the three Presidencies 68,604 European soldiers, of whom 1,136 died, equal to about 1·65 per cent. of *all* classes as to age and service. When we remembered that in the years before the Mutiny, when there were many more old soldiers in proportion to the whole force, the average mortality was 6·8 per cent., the death rate is not very high.

"But it *must be allowed* that in proportion to their strength, the rates of mortality are higher in soldiers, young in years and Indian service, than in other classes. The change from a temperate to a hot climate, exexposure to heat and to variation of temperature and the many temptations to indiscretion are naturally more likely to influence the health of those who have not the experience of age and service to check them.

"In 1889, of the whole force only about 2 per cent. were under 20 years of age. The death-rate among them was 2·3 per cent., while of the men between 20-25 years of age, only 1·85 per cent. died, and of the older men over 25 years of age, only 1·13 per cent.

"The year 1890 was a healthy one, the death-rate for the whole force only being 0·95 per cent. In this year, only one soldier died out of 318 under 20 years of age or ·31 per cent. The death-rate in men between 20 and 25 years of age was much the same as in 1889—1·18, and in the older soldiers only ·83 per cent.

"In 1891, out of the whole force there were only 199 under 20 years, four of them died or about 2 per cent. of strength.

"The soldiers between 20-25 suffered next, losing 1·89 per cent., and the older soldiers 1·05.

"Thus in two out of three years, the young soldiers under 20 years of age had a much higher death-rate than the older soldiers, the rates lessening as the age went on.

"As to the wastage among young soldiers from invaliding, the rates among the youngest soldiers were not as high as in those of the medium class from 20-25 years and was about the same as the men over 25 years.

"I have taken the records of three years and find that on an average, while the death-rate in the youngest soldiers is higher than in the older men, the total waste from death and invaliding is almost the same at all ages up to 25 years, and lessens considerably after that, being as follows:—

Men under 20 years of age	50 per cent. of their number
Men between 20-25 years	5·1 per cent.
Men over 25 years of age	3·3 per cent.

"In the same way, as the death-rates are higher in the younger men than in others, so the rates in the men of short service are also higher. In 1889, the death-rate was higher than in 1890 or 1891, and amounted to 3·85 per cent. of strength in men in their first year of service. Though lower in the other years the death-rate was in each year higher in young soldiers in their first year than at any other period of service in India. Taking the mean of the three years 1889-91, the mortality in the several years of service was as follows:—

First year's service in India	2·76 per cent. of strength.
2nd " " "	1·38 " "
3rd " " "	·89 " "
4th " " "	1·16 " "
5th " " "	·83 " "
Over five years' residence	1·34 " "

"It would thus appear that during the 1st and 2nd year, as a general rule, men suffer considerably from climatic disease, that in the subsequent two or three years they become acclimatized, and that after five years the climate again tells severely on the constitution and the death-rate increases. No doubt, the first year of Indian service is the most trying one to the young soldiers.

"The details are shown in the attached tables.

"The rates of invaliding with reference to length of service do not differ materially from those which apply to different ages of men. On the whole, the rate has increased from the 1st year of service, when it is low to the 2nd, 3rd and 4th years, after which it again declines.

"The details are shown in the attached tables."

Report by the Adjutant-General, No. 1251-B.—92, dated 9th July 1892.

"The notes of the Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces, have been tabulated as requested, and are herewith forwarded."

A Government Resolution has been issued to the following effect:—

"The Adjutant-General's letter, the Principal Medical Officer's report and his notes prepared in a tabulated form should be placed on the Editor's Table.

2. It appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council evident from the above report that the complaints of excessive mortality and invaliding amongst young soldiers referred to in the Adjutant-General's letter do not apply to British regiments quartered in the Bombay Presidency in the years 1889, 1890, 1891."

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer Siam, with the English mails of the 15th inst., left Aden at noon yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 8 p.m. on Sunday. The Siam, which communicated at Aden with the Ballaarat, brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mr J Russell, Mr and Mrs Sherman, Mr Macdonald, Mr Waterhouse, Mr M P Modi, Surg-Capt H M Adamson, Lieut R E Stuart, Mr J R Tregear, and Mr de Braganza.

From Brindisi: Dr and Mrs E J Simpson, Major McMullen, Mr N M Cornell, Lieut-Col Curtin, Mr and Mrs G W Rivaz, Capt H R Tate, Rev A C Taylor, Mr W Neilson, Mr G Sim, Mr H Sharman, Col E C Hussey, Surg-Major C F Willis, Mr J Eccles, Lieut H D Cartwright, Mr and Mrs E H Felton-Smith, Capt M E Carthew-Yorstoun, Mr E Tanriner, Mr J MacDowell, Mr Merk, Capt J Roberts, Major Maberley, and Mr Grant.

For Madras: Mr Rice, Mr J Woodcock, and Capt H W Lowry.

For Kurrachee: Capt C F Farquharson.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

The following return is in Form 14 of the Famine Relief Code and deals with the week ending July 23:—

BIJAPUR.

Jowari 37 3-40 and bajri 34 7-40 lbs. per rupee on average in the affected area. Forty-three adults and 9 children employed on the Professional Agency road in the Badami Taluka; relief expenditure Rs. 47. No gratuitous relief was administered during the week. Grain supply sufficient. Slight cholera in the Badami and Hungund Talukas; otherwise public health good. Rain scanty; minimum rainfall 3 cents in Hungund, maximum rainfall 71 cents in Sindgi; more rain wanted.

Since the arrest of an employé of the Madras Government Press, on a charge of criminal breach of trust, the accounts of the Press, says a local paper, have been audited by the Accountant-General's Department, with the result that a defalcation of about Rs. 18,000 has been discovered.

The Queen's dinner party on Monday evening (4th inst.) included:—Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, the Countess of Antrim (Lady-in-Waiting), Miss McNeill, the Marchioness of Lansdowne and Lady Evelyn Fitzmaurice, Viscount and Viscountess Cross, the Earl of Romney (Lord-in-Waiting), Sir H. Ponsonby, Sir E. Monson, Sir G. S. Fitzgerald and Colonel Reynolds.

THE SALE OF OBSCENE LITERATURE.

At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday afternoon, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Rao Saheb Morar Rao, Inspector of the Detective Police, charged Framjee Dinshaw Taraporewalla, Bookseller, Medow Street, with selling and possessing for sale, an obscene book entitled the "Theory and Practice of Neo-Malthusianism." Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Kolah, of the firm of Messrs. Pestanjee, Rustim and Colah, defended the accused.

His Worship said: The complaint is that pages 69 to 72, and 76 and 77 and from 85 to 89 and 93 and 94 of the book entitled the "Theory and Practice of Neo-Malthusianism," contain obscene matter. The accused denied the truth of the complaint of selling an obscene book, under Section 292 of the Indian Penal Code, and of having in his possession an obscene book for the purpose of sale under Section 293 of the Indian Penal Code. It was proved that the book was sold by the accused to the complainant for four annas, on the 22nd of June last, at the shop of the accused, and that on the following day twelve other copies of the same book were seized under a search warrant in the shop of the accused. The accused offered no explanation in regard to the evidence given against him and left his case in the hands of his advocate, Mr. Anderson, who contended that the book was not an obscene publication as it was lawful to publish arguments conducted in a decent way with earnestness of thoughts and sobriety of language of the right of married men and women to limit the number of children to be begotten by them by such means as, the Social Science says, are possible and not injurious to health, and for that purpose to publish the checks that can be so used, and their prices. That it was the intention of the publisher that these books should only be read by married persons, and it was for the Legislature if it thought it necessary to restrict the sale of such books to those persons only. That it was necessary to reach the persons, whom such works were intended principally to benefit, namely, poor persons, that the price should be small. The question is: Is any part of the matter in the pages referred to obscene? The description of 'obscene' in Webster's Dictionary is, "obscene"—"Offensive to chastity and delicacy impure, expressing or presenting to the mind or view something which delicacy, purity, and decency, forbid to be exposed, as obscene language, obscene pictures." In the judgment referred to by Mr. Anderson of Mr. Justice Windeyer, he, after alluding to the same definition, says:—"Of this definition the words expressing and presenting to the mind or view something which delicacy purity and decency forbid to be exposed give the essential element which, makes language and conduct obscene, and which distinguishes language and conduct as obscene, seen in the same language and conduct as not obscene. It is in short the circumstances under which language is published or acts done that determine whether language or conduct is obscene. Language that might be permissible and necessary if used on certain occasions, would manifestly be an outrage against decency used when the occasion did not warrant it." The question, therefore, is: When the language is objected to as obscene whether the occasion on which it has been used, warrants its use in the manner resorted to, and he refers to this passage of Sir James Stephen in his "Digest of the Criminal Law" (page 105). A person, he says, is justified in exhibiting disgusting objects or publishing obscene books, papers, &c., if their exhibition or publication is for the public good as being necessary and advantageous to religion or morality, to the administration of justice, the pursuit of science, literature or art or other objects of general interest; but the justification ceases if the publication is made in such a manner, to such an extent, or under such circumstances as to exceed what the public good require in regard to the particular matter published. Considering this is to be the law, what is this book? It is entitled on the title page "The Theory and Practice of Neo-Malthusianism." In the first part of the contents is a discourse, examining under what circumstances parentage is consistent with a definition given of true morality, and authorities are quoted which have been used in certain arguments used in regard to the right of married people to limit their families; but, it appears to me that the book is principally circulated as an illustrated price-list of what the publisher terms "Neo-Malthusianism" appliances and hygienic requisites (which I understand to be, the checks alluded to by certain writers, who have discussed this subject) with the prices and testimonials from persons alleged to have used them, and with the opinion of the publisher as to their merits to prevent conception, or as he puts it, whether they are absolutely "safe remedies" to prevent conception, published for the purpose of inducing the sale of the articles advertised and for the benefit of the seller of them. I am of opinion that under the circumstances, certain of the matter referred to being obscene, namely, the six lines at the foot of page 69 and the first four lines on page 70; the first two testimonials on page 71, pages 72, 76, 77, 85 and 86, the accused must be convicted, under Sections 292 and 293 of the Indian Penal Code. I also think that a publication of this sort falling into the hands of the young of either sex, would suggest to their minds thoughts of an impure character. I fine, the accused Rs. 201, and direct that the books be destroyed under Section 520 of the Indian Penal Code, and that this order must not be carried out until the time for making an appeal to the High Court expires.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MONSOON SEASON.—1892.

The following dates have been fixed for the annual Polo and Football Tournaments, and the Athletic and Sporting Meeting:—

Polo Tournament, 3rd to 8th October.

Football Tournament, 10th to 15th October.

Athletic and Sporting Meeting, 17th to 22nd October.

Full particulars will be published later, but any information required can be obtained from the undersigned.

F. A. PREVOST, Honorary Secretary for Polo.
W. C. SYMES, Honorary, Secretary for Football.
H. M. STEUART and } Joint Hony. Secretaries,
H. E. E. PROCTOR } A. and S. Meeting.

MAURITIUS CYCLONE RELIEF FUND.

The following is a list of amounts subscribed since our last notice:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously advised	8,633	11	9
H. H. The Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad Amir-ul-Omrah, G.C.I.E.	250	0	0
The offertories and subscriptions at Mandala, Central Provinces	66	0	0
M. F.	50	0	0
C. H. G.	31	0	0
The offertories at Berhampur (Murshidabad)	26	6	0
Friends, Dehra Dun	17	2	0
Surgeon-Captain D. G. Crawford, I.M.S. Chapra	16	0	0
W. K.	15	8	0
Captain W. G. Crockhart, s. s. Scotia	10	0	0
" I. I. Proud, s. s. Sutherland	10	0	0
F. F.	10	0	0
I. H.	5	0	9
Messrs. Jeewandass Dharamsey and Co.	25	0	0
" James Mackintosh and Co.	25	0	0
Mr. J. L. Clancy	5	0	0
The Hindustani Congregation of St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura	14	12	0
Total ...	9,210	7	2

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS F. C.

A practice game will be played on the Cooperage ground this evening at 5-15 p.m.

On Saturday next a match will be played between the Rovers and the Regimental team of the Royal Artillery, on the Cooperage ground.

As the result of a four days' trial at Sofia, Millaroff, Popoff, and Vassilieff admit the plot against Prince Ferdinand, but assert that they renounced all share in it of their own free will. Popoff has freely confessed his share in the Bourgas affair. The prisoners charged with complicity in the attempt against M. Stambuloff and the murder of M. Beltcheff declare that, though they belonged for good reasons to the Opposition, they did not seek to fight the Government by violent means. There seems (says the *Standard* correspondent) to be no evidence against M. Karaveloff.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava have left Walmer Castle for Dublin for the Trinity College tercentenary.

MR. H. A. HORMARJEE'S INSOLVENCY.

At a sitting of the Insolvency Court yesterday, the matter of the insolvency of H. A. Hormarjee (Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee and Co.), was called on for further hearing before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran. The insolvent's liabilities amounted to Rs. 47,98,591-13-7; the good assets to Rs. 5,13,903-5-8, and the doubtful assets to Rs. 60,014-14-9. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Mr. Jardine, and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the insolvent; while Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the opposing creditors, the Chartered Mercantile Bank, while Mr. Scott also appeared for the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, the National Bank of India, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and the Agra Bank.

Mr. Hormarjee was further cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, this being the third day of his examination. He said:—The balance-sheet produced, he believed, he placed before the meeting of his creditors on the 18th April. The two other statements were placed before his creditors on the 25th April, the amount of losses in one of the statements was understated owing to the hurry in their preparation.

Will you swear that you paid any differences in respect of contracts cancelled before 1st January, 1891?—No, I cannot without looking at the books. The statement is incorrect, as it does not show what differences I paid between the 1st July and 31st December 1890. I cannot swear that I paid any differences between those dates without looking at my books.

The amount of the differences cancelled since the 1st July is Rs. 6,47,000 is that correct?—It is so stated; so it must be a fact. The date is not a mistake, if no differences were paid before that date.

Do you say the date is a mistake?—It may or may not be. I had instructed my clerk to make out a statement of differences paid since July, 1890. I intended to place before my creditors as complete a statement as was possible in the short time at my disposal.

Which was a week?—About a week, which was quite sufficient.

Did you commence enquiring into your affairs before the 18th April, so as to find out what losses you had sustained?—I knew roughly on the 18th what losses had taken place. I made out my statement, and Mr. Bergendahl told me he was making up a statement to check it.

How came you to father your statement on Mr. Bergendahl?—Because I thought at the time that he had a statement.

Did not Mr. Bergendahl tell you the amount of your losses was larger than you had shown?—I do not know. I do not remember if the Official Assignee called upon me to furnish an account of my monthly household expenses.

Is it a fact that your household expenses for January, 1891, amounted to Rs. 5,723-8-10?—Possibly.

And in February 1891 to Rs. 3,913?—Possibly.

And to Rs. 4,183 in March 1891?—Possibly.

And in April to Rs. 5,059?—Yes, there was an exceptional expenditure that month.

How much more was it than usual?—About Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000.

What was the cause of the exceptional expenditure?—Sickness in my family, and one thing and another. There were family reasons for the expenses being incurred.

Apart from sickness?—No.

In the same month did you spend in charity Rs. 713?—Yes. I was bound to do so.

And in February Rs. 637?—Yes.

In March Rs. 413?—Yes. I was bound to do so regularly every month.

And in April you gave away Rs. 690?—Yes.

Why were you bound to do so?—Because it was money paid to a poor relations of my father, whom I had protected for six years, that is from] the time of his death.

It was a moral and not a legal obligation?—Yes.

Do all the sums appear in your balance-sheet?—I believe they are all in the schedule. My expenses had not increased in 1891, though a statement made it look as if such was the case. I bought furniture from "home" to the amount of Rs. 600 or Rs. 700 for my children. In addition to the sums shown in the statement, I spent Rs. 29,280, for my personal expenses.

Did you ever reduce your expenses when you found you had suffered losses?—Why should I? To the end of 1890 I was always solvent, and in the middle of 1890 I was a very rich man. (A laugh.)

Did you reduce your expenses when you found you had lost lakhs of rupees?—No. I was solvent to the end of 1890, that is to say within two or three lakhs of rupees. Why should I reduce expenses with a business like ours, and an income-settled income-like ours? Good gracious. (Laughter.)

These expenses do not include any of the income settled on your wife?—No, that is her personal property.

What is the value of the settlement altogether?—About three lakhs.

Do you pay any rent for the house you occupy?—Yes.

What house?—"Breach House," near the Mahaluxmee Battery.

What was done with the property settled on your wife?—It is her property, and she spends it just as she likes.

In what way?—I do not know. It is her property.

What is the income of it?—About Rs. 900 per month clear.

No more?—No more on the immoveable property.

And what is the income of her moveable property?—About Rs. 2,000.

A month?—Oh no, a year.

Do you know how she spends that?—No. I don't know.

There is a suit brought by the Official Assignee in regard to the bulk of that property?—Yes.

Witness continued: On the 21st August, I drew ten bills for £25,000 each on the London branch of the National Bank of India, and received the proceeds, which were remitted again into the National Bank by demand bills. Those bills became due about the 13th March. The total amount for which witness's firm was financing for Matheson and Co., at the time of the failure was between £100,000 and £150,000. All the bills on that firm had not been renewed, as each operation was a distinct one. Witness did not remember. But would find out from the books if an amount of £50,000, said to have been renewed from 12th, October 1888, and a further sum of £50,000, which was also said to have been renewed from 22nd August, 1890, were outstanding or not at the date of the failure. In witness's opinion, the bills had not been renewed. He did not remit the money after he had sold the bills.

Did you not sell the bills before you remitted the money? Now, are you prepared to swear you did not?—I cannot swear, I am not a swearing machine. (Laughter).

I beg you pardon, you are here to swear to the truth of everything you say. How can I swear to it without seeing the books. I sold two bills for £5,000 each to the Chatered Bank in October, that was before I sent my remittance. They were outstanding at the time of the failure, but had been taken up by Matheson and Company. I had two separate accounts with Hamborough and Sons. The bills drawn upon this firm were always sold in Bombay. When I bought four months' bills I sold them, and with the proceeds bought six months' bills. The demand bills were covered by six months' bills and discounted by wire, the bills to reach Hamborough and Sons three weeks later. No interest was paid in respect of those bills. Hormarjee and Company used to draw bills on Hamborough and Sons, and cover them by wire. The money to cover these bills was not always obtained by the sale of other bills. The manner in which the money was obtained depended on the state of the market. During January, February, and March, 1891, I sold the bills so as to put Hamborough and Sons in funds. I had drawn by demand drafts several hundred thousand pounds on the firm before my failure. Hamborough and Sons had opened a credit account with my firm on behalf of their agents in Marseilles, Hamburg, Havre, Zanzibar, &c., enabling the latter to draw on Hormarjee and Co. to the extent of their credit, our firm holding Hamborough and Sons responsible for repayment, and receiving half or a quarter per cent. commission on the transactions. That was called the foreign credit account. The business with Elliott and Co. consisted of native consignment accounts, importing sugar, copper, &c., on our, or Elliott's, or a joint account. In addition to this there was a finance account and agency account relating to the purchase of machinery and stores. The finance account was independent of the Coorla Mills account. When I drew bills of six months upon the firm, I used to sell them and receive the proceeds. If the money had not been used for the Coorla Mills I would remit the money before the bills fell due, provided the state of the funds permitted it. The money for this purpose would either come out of my business, or else be obtained by drawing and selling fresh bills. I paid Elliot and Co. a commission for receiving my bills. On one occasion, in the last six months, before my failure, I believe I sent Elliott and Co. £5,000, without drawing other bills, the firm allowing me Bank of England rate of interest. I remitted the £5,000 by wire to the firm a day or two I became insolvent. There was no bill due for some two or three weeks. The bill outstanding on Elliott and Co. at the time was one for £15,000 drawn on the 30th October, 1890, which was expected to be due about the end of April. It would not have matured on the 20th May. There was another lot of bills for £10,000 which was not to fall due till the 10th October. They had only accepted £25,000.

You were then under no obligation to send them £5,000 on the 16th April?—No, not unless it suited me.

That amount was remitted by you through the Oriental Bank?—Yes.

And was remitted at about 5-30 p.m.?—No, I sent my cheque on the Bank of Bombay at half-past two p.m., as the next day was a holiday.

Was not your cheque received at the Oriental at 4-30 p.m. and sent away at 5-30 p.m.?—I don' know that. I signed the cheque at 2-30 p.m., and sent it away by my peon.

What time did you send your peon?—I don't know. I don't start my peons. I marked the envelope "immediate" on the cover, as I knew the Banks would not receive money after 3 p.m.

Can you mention any instance in which you paid bills to Elliott and Co. as long as five weeks before they fell due?—I can mention several instances in which bills were paid four or three weeks before they fell due.

Answer my question. Can you mention any instance in which bills were paid five weeks before they fell due?—I cannot answer the question without looking at my books.

Elliot was a great friend of yours?—Yes, and of my father.

And did you not send him the £5,000 for the purpose of re-embursing partly the money which he had lost through your insolvency?—No I only did it to gain the bank rate of interest.

At the meeting of your creditors on the 18th April, did you say you had sent £5,000 to Elliott and Co. on the 16th?—I believe, I did. I cannot remember if I did so at the meeting on the 25th. By the advice of my counsel (Mr. Inverarity) I made several necessary payments after the 18th April. I told the creditors that I should make only such payments as would keep the firm going. My counsel at the time was yourself, Mr. Inverarity.

I suppose you knew I should have to appear against you for the Chartered Mercantile and the Official Assignee?—Yes, at the second conference.

Did I not tell you that before you opened your mouth on your coming to me with Mr. Chalk?—My impression is that you told me so at the second conference, not the first. But I told you it did not matter.

You must not tell me what you told me. (Laughter.)

Witness continued: He told Mr. Bergendahl that the cash balance in his hands about the 18th April was about Rs. 500. As a matter of fact, when the Official Assignee took over the cash balance it amounted to Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 26,000. The cash balance on the morning of the 18th April was Rs. 24,165, and in the evening Rs. 24,379, of which sum Rs. 22,500 belonged to John Elliott and Sons for sugar, and Rs. 1,080 to Don Manuel Navario of Spain on account of a consignment. Mr. G. P. Robinson told witness that Mr. Simpson and Mr. Bergendahl were going to the Bankruptcy Court, and as he thought they would rush there to get the adjudication order, witness sat quietly in his office and said: "Very well, let them come." He knew the people from the Official Assignee's office would soon make their appearance

Did you place Rs. 22,500 in an envelope before or after the meeting?—I cannot remember. You are so confusing at times. (A laugh.)

Now, you told me the other day that your father gave Rs. 89,000 for the land of the house in Elphinstone Circle?—I said Rs. 80,000.

Do you not know that he only gave Rs 41,000 or Rs. 42,000 for the property —I should be surprised to hear it.

You had the conveyance for the property in your possession—Yes, but I never looked at it.

You will be astonished then to hear that the purchase money was between Rs. 41,000 or Rs. 42,000?—No, I am not astonished. I should have thought it would have been more. I bought in 1883 the land adjoining for Rs. 10,000. At the creditors' meeting, I valued the property at two and a-half lakhs, as it had cost four lakhs. It was sold for a song. I had offered at the meeting to purchase the property myself for two lakhs of rupees.

How do you account for that statement not appearing in the report of the meeting by a short-hand writer?—It was the negligence of the short-hand writer. (A laugh.)

Do you include the commission of the Coorla Mills in your assets?—Yes, two-thirds of it, which was my share until the death of Premchund Roychund who received the other third. On his death I should have received the whole of the commission.

Mr. Inverarity took exception to the noise and gestures which accompanied some of the witness's answers, remarking that they were insulting, although he could not say they were intended to be so.

Insolvent: I am sorry, Mr. Inverarity.

Is it not a fact that none of your creditors knew about Premchund's commission until they accidentally found it out?—No. Every one of them knew about it at the meeting.

Mr. Inverarity read out part of the short-hand writer's notes, which showed that Mr. Bergendahl had stated that it was quite by accident that they became aware that Premchund had a share in the commission.

Insolvent: With all deference to Mr. Bergendahl, I must say that gentleman told an untruth, as he was at once contradicted by Mr. Stiven and Mr. Greenwood. I wished to save my firm and to give my creditors more than they would have got in the Insolvency Court.

At this stage the Court adjourned until to-day (Wednesday).

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT—1892.

STEWARDS—Mr. E. L. Barton, Hon'ble Lyttleton H. Bayley, Mr. A. Craigie, Mr. Cecil Gray, Mr. L. B. Ker, Capt. F. F. Minchin, Mr. F. A. Prevost, Mr. P. B. Savile, Major Seppings, and Lt-Col. Symons.

The Tournament will be held at Bombay, and will commence on the 3rd of October. Arrangements will be made to play the Tournament off within the week.

The Tournament will be held under the rules of the Indian Polo Association.

Subject to the above, the Tournament is open to any Regiment, Polo Club, Gymkhana, Station or District, in India. Any number of Officers of Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers or the Members of the Civil Service in one Presidency may join in sending a team to compete. Two Regiments of Bombay Cavalry or Infantry may also combine to send a team. No restriction as to the number of teams entered by any Regiment, Polo Club, &c.

The attention of Honorary Secretaries of Polo Clubs is specially drawn to Rules II. and III. of the Indian Polo Association regarding membership.

Entrance donation (for any Regiment, Club, &c., which has not competed in any previous year) Rs. 50 payment of which entitles the Regiment or Club to send one team to compete in each year without payment of any further entrance donation.

Entrance fee per man of each competing team, Rs. 10.

The winning team will be entitled after the Tournament to the custody of the Bombay Polo Challenge Cup for twelve months or until the date of the Tournament in the following year, when it must be returned to the Bombay Gymkhana. This Cup is not to be taken out of India.

An additional Cup of the value of Rs. 500 will be presented by the Bombay Gymkhana to become the absolute property of the winning team, or, if preferred, the above sum will be added to the entrance fees, and expended in the purchase of four Cups, provided not less than four teams compete.

The winners of the Cup in 1882 were the Central India Horse.

Do.	do.	1883	do.	do.
Do.	do.	1884	do.	do.
Do.	do.	1885	do.	Bombay Gymkhana.
Do.	do.	1886	do.	Poona Gymkhana.
Do.	do.	1887	do.	do.
Do.	do.	1888	do.	Vicar-ul-Umrah's Team.
Do.	do.	1889	do.	7th Hussars.
Do.	do.	1890	do.	do.
Do.	do.	1891	do.	do.

The entrance fees per man of the competing teams will be expended in the purchase of four Cups, of which each player in the winning team will receive one.

Each team will consist of four players.

Arrangements have been made with the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company to carry competing teams at single fares 1st or 2nd class, and their ponies at 1 1-10th fares for the double journey.

Arraegements have also been made with the G. I. P. Railway Company, under which players in competing teams will be entitled to travel first class at second class fares, or second class at third class Mail Train (3 pies per mile) fares; and their ponies will be carried to Bombay by passenger or mixed trains at the rate of 3 annas per mile per horse-box (holding 3 horses) for the single journey, or at 4½ annas per mile per horse-box (holding 3 horses) for the double journey.

Ponies will also be carried at owner's risk by mixed or goods train in A. class goods wagons (which have been specially adapted for the conveyance of horses) at 8 pies per mile for each pony for a single journey, or at 1 anna per mile for each pony for a double (return) journey, no less charge being made than for seven ponies per each wagon used.

As the Railway Companies require a certificate from the Polo Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana, certifying the number of players and ponies in each team, the Secretary of each team is requested to inform the Polo Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana as early as possible: (*a*) how many ponies his team intends to bring, (*b*) when the ponies will start for Bombay, and (*c*) when his team will start for Bombay; and the Polo Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana will obtain a letter from the Agent, authorising the Company to carry the team and ponies on the terms above mentioned.

Care should be taken to obtain the above concessions before booking.

It is requested that teams intending to enter will communicate as soon as possible with the Honorary Secretary, Polo Committee, Bombay Gymkhana. Entries will close one week before the commencement of the Tournament.

F. A. PREVOST,
Hony. Secy., Polo Committee, Bombay Gymkhana.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LORD ROBERTS and Sir Charles Dilke have addressed the London Press on the subject of Army Reform.

YESTERDAY was the third day of the cross-examination of Mr. H. A. Hormarjee by Mr. Inverarity at the sitting of the Insolvency Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran. Insolvent admitted it was a fact that his household expenses for January, 1891 (that is after his insolvency) amounted to Rs. 5,723, and for April, 1891, to Rs. 5,059, which was an exceptional expenditure on account of sickness in the family, and one thing or another. About the same time he spent in charity from Rs. 600 to Rs. 700 a month to support poor relations of his father, whom he had protected since his father's death. He bought furniture about that time to the extent of Rs. 600 or Rs. 700 for his children. He also spent Rs. 29,280 for his personal expenses, in addition to the above sums. These expenses did not include any of the income settled on his wife to the extent of about three lakhs of rupees, because it was her personal property, which she spent as she liked. The income of his wife's property was about Rs. 1,100 a month; but he did not know how she spent it. A suit had been brought by the Official Assignee in regard to the bulk of that property. The examination was not finished when the Court adjourned.

THE Bombay Philharmonic Society gave the fifth concert of the season last night, in the Town Hall, before a fairly large audience. Judged from the standard of former efforts, the concert was undoubtedly a success, although no work requiring any great effort was undertaken. The first part of the programme was made up of miscellaneous items, and was opened by a well-executed organ solo by Mr. G. R. Johnston; Miss Waller, Mr. Basil Scott, Mr. T. S. Hamilton, and Mrs. Yeld, contributing, the last mentioned lady who made her *debut* as a member of the Society, creating a most favourable impression. Mendelssohn's sacred cantata, "Lauda Sion" was given in the second half, Miss N. Tudball, Miss Carpenter, Mr. Reddie, and Surgeon-Major Yeld being the soloists. It is sufficient for the present to say that the Society did their work extremely well, and afforded the audience a genuine musical treat.

YESTERDAY, Mr. C. P. Cooper delivered judgment in the case in which Rao Saheb Morar Rao, Inspector of the Detective Police, charged Framjee Dinshaw Taraporewalla, book-seller and publisher, Medow Street, Fort, with selling and having in his possession for sale an obscene book, entitled the "Theory and Practice of Neo-Malthusianism." His Worship held that certain matter referred to in the book was obscene, and remarked that a publication of that character falling into the hands of the young would suggest to their minds thoughts of an impure character. His Worship found the accused guilty, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 201, and ordered that the books be destroyed under Section 520 of the Indian Penal Code, and that the order should be carried out after the expiration of time for an appeal to the High Court. The accused has intimated his intention of lodging an appeal.

THE Alliance Bank of Simla has intimated that it is prepared to advance the Punjab Government any sum up to five lakhs of rupees at four and a-half per cent., provided they use the loan in widening the path from Simla to Narkanda into a cart-road.

THE weather at Quetta has been very hot for some time past, a slight shower on the 15th notwithstanding. In the surrounding district there has been a good downpour, and the weather has consequently cooled a little. Some part of the Bolan was washed away by the heavy rain in the district.

M. HENRI GAEBELE, the Directeur of the Filature Savana at Pondicherry, has sunk an artesian well in the precincts of the Filature, by a new and most ingenious process. An Abyssinian tube well was sunk to the depth, when water was found in the first instance, and with this tube as a guide, a succession of old boilers was sunk one after another into the soil, by directing a stream of water into the interior of the boiler, and washing away the soil. This was continued until the water level was reached by the lowest boiler, with the result that a large supply of water and a perfect well were rapidly and cheaply obtained; the cost was rather less than half of the usual process.

THE season reports of the Central Provinces, dated July 23, are summarised in the following general remarks:—Rainfall general throughout the Province and the fall heavy, particularly in Jubbulpore, which received 10·29. Transplanting of rice commenced in Seoni, Bhandara and Balaghat and progressing in Chanda, while in Raipur and Bilaspur they are approaching completion. Kharif sowings completed in two districts, elsewhere in full progress. Prospects excellent. Prices fallen in Damoh and Narsinghpur.

OUR Poona correspondent, writing on Monday of the morning paper-chase told us of a remarkable chapter of accidents. Mr. Bentinck and Dr. Bull who had made the running the whole way cleared the first jump on the Ganeshkhind course. Towards the finish they were passed by Captain Wedderburn, R.A., whose animal was in an exhausted condition. Mr. Symons and Colonel Rhodes were close up behind, and in the race home Captain Wedderburn, who was riding Kelpie, came to grief almost at the last fence. His horse fell right over him, and was so completely blown that it lay quite still on the ground, over his rider, with his legs up in the air. Mr. Geddes, Captain Cox, and others promptly went to the rescue, and it was with great difficulty that the exhausted animal was pulled away and Captain Wedderburn released. It was found that Captain Wedderburn had not broken any bones. Kelpie was so done up that he lay as still as if he were dead. Mrs. Ulick Bourke also had a very narrow escape. In trying to avoid the branches of a babul tree her horse floundered and came down on his knees. Mrs. Bourke was thrown forward, and her habit catching on the off side of the saddle, she was dragged along for about a hundred yards. She was fortunately rescued little worse, by Mr. G. B. Reid, C. S., who was not far behind her. Two other accidents happened at an earlier stage of the run. Mr. Henderson came to grief near the spot where the Canal was crossed for the first time. He cannoned against somebody and was thrown head foremost. When picked up he was insensible, and was carried to the hospital at Kirkee. Mr. Thomas, R. A., had a fall in the railway arch. This completed the list of accidents.

A CARRIAGE accident of a serious nature occurred on Saturday evening at the Madras Club. Mr. Ross Johnson, who was using a brougham belonging to Mr. Justice Handley, drawn by a pair of brown Australian horses, got down at Lodge "Perfect Unanimity," Mount Road, ordering the driver to take the carriage home. While he was carrying out this order, the horses became restive just in front of Messrs. Norton and Co.'s premises, galloped off towards Neill's statue, and entered the Madras Club compound. Before entering the latter, however, the driver, Alick Campbell, an Eurasian, aged about 30 years, who had in vain called out to the two syces for assistance, was thrown off his seat and dashed against the wall to the left side of the entrance to the Club. This wall is about 8 feet high, and is covered on the top with broken bottles, pieces of glass, &c., with which Campbell's face came in contact, cutting him fearfully and completely injuring his left eye. Having entered the Club compound, the vehicle and horses came into contact with Dr. Smyth's brougham, which it damaged by breaking one of its wheels. Mr. Chamber's brougham, which was also in the compound, narrowly escaped a similar fate. The horses next made for the Royapettah gate of the Club, and proceeding along Patter's Road, passed out into the Mount road, whence they went off in the direction of Saidapett, where they were stopped. The driver Campbell was in the meanwhile picked up by the police and taken to the D. II. Division Police station, where a little water was given to him. He was then taken to the Royapettah Hospital.

THE SEPOY AND THE UNDER-SECRETARY'S DOG.

THIS was an action instituted by Superintendent Harry Brewin, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, against Mahadoo Babaji, Police Constable, No. 1203A, for violating his duty, on the 12th inst., in releasing a prisoner whom he had taken into custody, without the orders of his superiors.

Mr. De Souza, Pleader, defended the accused.

Superintendent Brewin deposed that, on the 18th inst., in consequence of certain orders received from the Police Commissioner, he saw Mr. Harvey, Under-Secretary to Government, and that gentleman and his servants made certain statements to him. Witness questioned the accused, who admitted he had seized one of Mr. Harvey's servants, because that servant had first seized him. The accused attempted to take the servant to his inspector, but the latter resisted and attempted to drag him to his master. The accused subsequently went with the servant to Mr. Harvey and, on recognising Mr. Harvey, he released the person whom he had arrested, because he was a servant of a *burra-saheb*. In releasing the servant accused violated one of the standing orders of the police, which was to the effect that he was not to release anybody whom he had arrested without the orders of his superiors.

Cross-examined, witness said the sepoy in seizing the servant and endeavouring to take him before his Inspector, made a legal arrest.

Mr. DeSouza: Has a sepoy any authority to use his discretion in arresting a man or letting him go?—He ought to have made use of his discretion before arresting him, and not after. The sepoys had strict orders not to allow any dogs in the University Gardens. There were two servants with the dog. The sepoy was justified in driving out the dog. A person putting his hand on a sepoy who had arrested him was liable to be charged with obstructing a policeman in the exercise of his duty.

Ordinarily, if a sepoy went before an Under-Secretary to Government would he not lose his head?—He would lose his wits, I should say. The accused bore a good character. Witness was not particularly anxious to press the charge.

Nuthoo Metha, next called, said: I am a servant of Mr. Harvey. On the day in question, at about five o'clock in the afternoon, I received certain instructions from my master, and I and the dog-boy went out with the dog. We first went into Church Gate Street and returned by the High Court, and went into the University Gardens. When we came to the junction of the four walks inside the gardens the accused came up and told us that he had instructions not to allow any dogs in the gardens. The accused asked me to remove the dog. I said: "Very well; we shall go." When we were going the accused abused us, picked up a stone, and threw it at the dog. He threw two stones, but they did not hit the dog. A third stone was thrown, which struck the dog. Accused took up another stone and, when he was about to throw it, I said to him: "If you wish you may throw stones at the other dogs in the garden, but don't throw stones at my dog; it belongs to a Saheb." When I said this I seized the accused's hand in which he had a stone. The accused said to me: "Don't you know I am a police sepoy? Who are you to seize my hand?" The dog-boy said: "Leave this man alone." The accused asked the dog-boy who he was, and he said he was a *saheb's* servant. The accused then seized us, said he would take us away. We said: "We are *saheb's* servants. Leave us alone." The accused declined to release us and, when he held the dog-boy by the hand, the latter forced himself away and went away with the dog to the *saheb*. The accused said he would take me to the police-station, and began to pull me. I told him to wait till the dog-boy returned. Our peon came there and asked me what was the matter. I said nothing particular; only this man, (the accused), was beating the dog and, therefore, I seized him by his hand. Our sepoy told the accused to let me go, as I was not going to runaway. The Superintendent of the Secretariat came there, and told the accused I was not a thief, and he should let me go. The accused removed his hand from my neck, and I and the accused went to my *saheb*.

Cross-examined by Mr. De Souza: How many dogs had you with you?—One.

Had the dog any chain, or was it following you?—The dog followed us. I did not know that no dogs were allowed in the gardens.

The policeman was in uniform—Yes. The accused told us to remove the dog. We did not loll about afterwards.

The sepoy did throw a stone at your dog?—Yes; when the accused commenced throwing stones I told him the dog belonged to a *saheb*. We were going out of the garden at the time, when a second and a third stone was thrown.

During all that time you did nothing to get out of the garden, but walked leisurely in defiance of the policeman, always saying you were the servant of a *saheb*?—No; when a fourth stone was thrown I seized the accused's hand. The policeman asked me why I seized his hand. I did so to protect the dog from being injured.

The sepoy didn't strike you?—He seized me by my collar and tore my waistcoat. I did not resist. I had no authority to take the sepoy to my *saheb* because he wanted me at home at 6 o'clock as he was going to the Lodge.

Lalla Narayen, a dog-boy to Mr. Harvey, said he had a chain with him on that day.

The Magistrate: When the sepoy spoke to you about the dog why did you not chain it?—Because he followed us.

Mr. De Souza, on behalf of his client, said it appeared he was under strict order not to admit dogs into the University Garden, and that notice was also posted up. In questioning the two persons who went there with a dog it was impossible for his client to know the dog belonged to them, or was a stray dog. The servant took no steps to remove the dog, but simply walked off leisurely, as if in defiance of the policeman, and allowed the dog to follow them. The sepoy then threw a stone at it to drive it away. It was only when the fourth pebble was thrown that the dog was struck and began to howl.

Mr. Cooper: Do you contend it is the duty of a policeman to throw stones if a dog does not go away?

Mr. De Souza: Certainly. He thought that if sufficient force was used in ejecting a man throwing a little pebble was sufficient to drive away a dog.

Mr. Cooper: It is very difficult to draw a line as to what stone the sepoy should be allowed to throw. There is no evidence as to the size of the stones thrown.

Mr. De Souza contended it was in evidence that little stones were thrown. His worship was no doubt aware that the stones in the University Gardens were not of a murderous size.

Mr. Cooper said if the sepoy had any right to throw a stone at the dog he thought the servant had the right to put up his hand and prevent the stone being thrown.

Mr. De Souza said he might have in that case reported the sepoy for misconduct. Even if the policeman were wrong he might have reported him to his inspector or superintendent. But he did not think one wrong would justify another wrong.

Mr. Cooper said one question in the case was whether the accused was justified in arresting the servant.

Mr. De Souza replied if he was not justified in arresting him he was certainly justified in letting him go as quick as possible. That was his defence. He had asked Mr. Brewin what constituted a legal arrest. His worship's opinion agreed with his own, and he therefore asked that his client should be acquitted.

Mr. Cooper, in deciding the case, said it seemed to him it was very desirable in cases of that nature that sepoys should exercise very considerable discretion. He was very doubtful whether the sepoy was at all justified in throwing the stones. Anyhow he had to be very careful before he threw a stone at any dog to ascertain whether they belonged to any person. In the case of dogs trespassing in the University Gardens he thought it would be desirable for the sepoy to discover to whom the dog belonged and the name of the master, and then to report the master to the Superintendent. He had no doubt if the masters were communicated with they would give orders to their servants against taking their dogs in future to the University Gardens. If there were stray dogs in the Gardens the sepoy had a right to drive them out. He thought the accused did effect an arrest, but he was doubtful if he was justified in doing so, if the man put up his hand to prevent the stone being thrown at his master's dog. It seemed to him rather doubtful, but he was not inclined to give the benefit of the doubt to the sepoy. He did, however, think the accused was right in not arresting the man or detaining him after he had found out that he was the servant of Mr. Harvey, and in making a report to his Superintendent. He must therefore discharge the accused.

DESCRIBING marriage customs in Kaso, one of the most southern islands of Greece, Mr. E. M. Edmonds, in the *Eastern and Western Review*, says the parents upon both sides take upon themselves all the responsibilities of courtship and marriage. Courtship, as we understand it, is not in any way permitted to the betrothed couple. No moonlight walks or *tete-a-tetes* are allowed. Such a course would be deemed highly reprehensible, and all wooing, if there be any, must take place in the presence of the elders; but there is no great time for repining at these decrees of custom, for the marriage follows the offer as quickly as may be.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

THE HONORABLE MR. MACKAY'S SPEECH.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

OUR MONOPOLIES.

Then, the newspaper to which I refer, admits that in the case of commodities supplied mainly from India the gold price is lowered in proportion to the fall in exchange and presumably the converse will also hold good. What then about our indigo, our jute, our rice, our numerous other products which India practically alone supplies? Are we to continue to give these away for a metal which is falling in value every day because some men in India continue to hold a theory that our silver standard gives us an advantage over America with her gold one?

PROSPECTS OF SILVER.

The same newspaper to which I have been referring denies our statement that silver, left to itself, may fall to any level below a shilling. It says—"But we question if much silver could be produced at the equivalent of ten pence exchange. Natural causes would operate long before that point could be reached. In fact even with the low price now ruling, there are mines unable to work at a profit." Now, the cost of producing silver is but a small factor in the determination of its gold value. Even the supply is not a relatively large factor in the determination of the gold value; what chiefly determines the value is the demand, and the demand for silver, unlike the demand for gold, which is extensively consumed in the arts, is almost entirely for currency. The decreasing demand for silver for currency (outside of the United States and India) during the last twenty years has driven down its gold value by 33 per cent., but the reduction in demand has had no effect on the supply. On the contrary as the demand has declined, so has the supply increased. In the last fourteen years the production has almost exactly doubled. In 1878 the production of the world was 73,476,000 ounces; in 1891 it was 140,865,000 ounces. Nor can it be said that the production fluctuates, rising and falling with the rise and fall of the gold value. During these fourteen years there has been a steady increase year by year, with one exception in 1884, and it would seem that whenever the gold value fell heavily the production was stimulated. To any one who reflects on the matter this is not surprising. If a mine owner sees the gold value of his silver rapidly depreciating it is natural that he should hasten to get out as much as possible so as to get rid of the metal before the depreciation becomes more acute and his profit smaller. Silver holders, other than mine owers, do the same thing. They thus aggravate the depreciation, but the consideration to each of them is that if he does not put his silver on the market another man will be before him and will take away his profit. A falling gold value is thus followed by increased production, and increased production when there is a falling demand, is followed by a falling gold value.

COST OF PRODUCING SILVER.

Where then is the process to stop? It is said that long before an exchange value of ten pence is reached. We may ask, how long? The present exchange value is about 15½ pence, with the gold price of silver at about 40d. In his evidence before the Royal Commission on gold and silver Mr. Pixley said the mines would shut down when the price reached 42d., because they could not then work at a profit. But the mines have not shut down when the price is materially below that figure, and instead of shutting down they are increasing their output.

It was held at the time that Mr. Pixley was mistaken, for Professor Roberts Austen, F.R.S., Chemist and Assayer to the Mint and Professor at the Royal School of Mines, contradicted Mr. Pixley's evidence and stated the facts as follows:—(1). Silver may be extracted from gold as a by-product at a cost of 2½d. per ounce. (2). Silver is separated from lead in the American mines at a cost of 24d. per ounce, and that is also the cost of the operation in the European lead mines. (3). Silver is separated from copper at a cost of 23d. per ounce. (4). Silver is refined from silver ore in any typical American mine at a cost of 12d. per ounce. (5). The mean cost of the production of silver by these four different methods may be taken at 20d. per ounce. Now if the rupee is worth less than 16d. when the gold price of silver is 40d. per ounce, it is not difficult to see that its exchange value at 20d. per ounce will be less than 8d. In a recently published work on the Future of Silver, by Dr. Suess, a distinguished German Geologist, he places the average cost of production at 50 cents per ounce, there is a margin between this and the 90 cents which is the present market value in New York. If the price fell by one-third there would still be a fair profit, and a fall of one-third in the exchange value of the rupee would bring it down to between 10d. and 10½d., I think we may ask at what point "long before 10d. is reached" the gold price of silver will cease to fall. It must be borne in mind that it is a shorter reach from 16d. to 10d. than it was from 24 to 16d. I would not lay so much stress upon the cost of production or the increase of production as on the decline in demand, and as the demand declines so will the gold price of silver decline, and we are not able to assign any limit to the decline of either. It is said that the demand will be so stimulated by a fall in price that there must be a recovery, but a fall in price of 33 per cent. has not stimulated the demand and except for currency the uses of silver are trifling. We have seen from our experience of the last two years that even India has a limited and well-defined capacity for the absorption of silver. Where is the demand to come from and on what grounds is it supposed that it will be likely to arise? We sometimes hear a reference made to the "natural level of the value" of silver. But the value of silver in the past has been determined by the action of communities and governments in making it a standard of value; the value of silver in the present is being dertermined by the action of communities and governments in rejecting it as a standard of value. For other purposes the use of silver is insignificant, and nothing is clearer than that its value is and always has been determined by legislation. Rejected by legislation as a standard of value the metal has practically little value in itself, and the sooner we get Government to give it as coinage a gold value in India the better will it be for the country.

THE TEA INDUSTRY.

Some people interested in tea tell you when they sell their tea at home if exchange is low, they are able to buy more rupees with the proceeds, and that the rupees so far satisfy their tea garden coolies and their managers and assistants just as well at 1s. 3d. as at 1s. 6d., and that, therefore, they rather favor a low rupee. They admit frankly enough that it may be a little hard on the coolie and on the European staff, to give them the same number of coins when these coins have declined in value; and they also admit that the time will come if the rupee goes on depreciating when the cost of labour and management will be bound to rise. But in the meantime they say it has not done so. Now, a mistake is made when it is thought that as good a sterling price is got for tea with exchange at 1s. 3d. as with exchange at 1s. 6d. The course of prices proves that such is not the case. But even if the sterling price did not decline, and exchange went down to a shilling and coolies' wages did not rise and the European staff could be got to work for the same rupee salaries, what about the value of tea property? Suppose a man brings out £10,000 at 1s. 6d. and puts it into a tea garden, that tea garden costs him a lakh and thirty thousand rupees. He goes merrily on helping the rupee in its downward course, because "it's good for tea," and the rupee goes down to a shilling. By and by the time comes when he has had enough of India and he wants to gather his assets under his own eye in England and he sells his garden. Now suppose he gets his own money back again, a lakh and thirty thousand rupees, when he comes to transfer that money to England, instead of his old original £10,000, he finds he is the happy possessor of only £6,500. This is what has happened in the past, as numerous Indigo and Tea Planters can tell you, and the sooner the remedy is established the better will it be for everybody. In some quarters we are told that, if China retains a silver standard while India adopts a gold one, China will get the better of India in tea. Well, gentlemen, Mr. Bell Irving, who is largely interested in Indian tea and knows something about China, tells us that it is questionable if the difference of exchange will, in the face of the heavy lekin duties and low range of prices in China, lead to a material increase in tea exports from that country. But, gentlemen, I would venture to go further than this and I would say that China's silver standard, after we have adopted a gold one, will materially tend to drive her tea lands out of cultivation altogether for this reason that the value of the silver which she will get in exchange for her tea will not be sufficient to pay for the clothing and food of her labourers.

FALLING EXCHANGE MERELY A TEMPORARY STIMULANT.

I readily admit that a sudden fall in exchange may in some cases give a temporary rise in the price of tea just as a sudden rise may give a temporary fall, but both effects are temporary and no authority on political economy (I am not one) will be found to say that this question of exchange has any permanent effect on production. Nor will you find any who will tell you that production depends upon anything beyond comparative costs in different countries. For example, India exports tea and imports piece-goods because she finds that by devoting capital and labour to tea, she can produce tea, which she can exchange for more piece-goods than she could produce, by devoting the same amount of capital and labour to making piece-goods. The advantage which India possesses for the production of tea rather than piece-goods is not in any way affected by exchange as it depends on soil and climate and cheap labour and nothing else. It is as hopeless to expect prosperity from a continually falling exchange as it is to expect health in the human body from continually increasing the use of stimulants. In both cases the reaction must sooner or later come.

METHOD OF ADOPTING GOLD STANDARD.

One of our critics tells us that the public are kept "in ignorance regarding the ways and means by which the Indian Currency Association hope to establish a gold standard in India, and that the preliminary question where and how the gold is to be obtained has not been answered." Gentlemen, in my remarks on the thirteenth of last month, I made a brief allusion to ways and means, but it may be an advantage if I now go into these in detail, and this, with your permission, I shall try to do to-day. It is not considered necessary, nor would it be practicable or suitable, to have only a gold currency in India. The bulk of the payments made are too small to require a gold coinage, and silver which will continue to form the bulk of the circulation must, as at present, remain unlimited legal tender. To establish a gold currency in India and to limit the legal tender of silver to, say, Rs. 20, it would be necessary to withdraw a large amount of silver from circulation and to replace it with gold, an operation which it would be impossible for this country to embark upon owing to its costliness. But, as I have said before, even if the cost were not prohibitory, the scheme is both unsuitable and unnecessary. What we want in India is a silver currency with unlimited legal tender, but with a gold standard fixed by the Government. France, for example, has a silver currency of five-franc pieces with unlimited legal tender but with a gold standard of value for each coin equal to a fourth of a Napoleon. Java, too, has silver guilders with a gold standard of value of the twelfth part of an English sovereign, and in both these countries, as well as in several others, the silver coins are freely exchangeable for gold coins practically at par. The same system exists in the other countries forming the Latin Union. It has also been adopted in Japan. The steps to be taken by the Government of India to establish the gold standard will be, to settle the rate, to close the mints to the free coinage of silver, and at the same time to declare the standard. They will then have to open the mints to the free coinage of gold in pieces of ten and twenty rupees each and declare these coins to be legal tender. As regards the rate at which the gold standard should be fixed, that of course is a matter for the careful consideration of Government, but at the present moment I should say, as I said before, that a rate of 1s. 6d. would probably be found to be the best, all things and all interests considered. In discussing the matter with an old friend here, a broker in Exchange, I was told that it would be a risky thing to empower the Government to fix a gold standard for the currency of India because they might adopt the rate of two shillings and thereby dislocate trade and ruin the revenue. But this argument possesses no real force as, even if they desired to do anything so foolish, the Government of India after all are subject to the control of Parliament and public opinion, and I think my friend's objection may with safety be set aside. Instead, then, of the banks and the public purchasing silver for gold in England and bringing it out to this country as now, they will bring their gold to India and buy rupees either from the Government or from any one else who is willing to sell them. To facilitate the ready interchange of gold for silver and silver for gold Government, as I have said, will require to coin gold for the public free of charge into coins of a value of ten rupees or fifteen shillings each and twenty rupees or thirty shillings each and, at the same time they will doubtless declare the English and Australian sovereign to be a legal tender for 13 1-3 rupees. Then, later on, in order that the gold standard may be effectively maintained, and to prevent those who want gold for silver being overcharged by the money changers, it will be necessary for Government to be prepared to give gold coins in exchange for silver without premium, at the various treasuries throughout the country, as required, and this of course they will eventually arrange to do. Until this is introduced the gold standard will not be thoroughly effective, and occasionally the value of the rupee in relation to gold may be something less than the standard fixed; but the fluctuations will be very slight indeed, and it will take but a short time to establish the sterling value of the rupee on a permanent basis. We never hear of the five-franc piece in France fluctuating in its gold value, though that country has a large number in circulation and legal tender to any extent, and in India it will take but a short time to place the rupee in the same position.

AMOUNT OF GOLD REQUIRED.

It is alleged that a gold standard for India would be too costly and it enquires "Where is the gold to come from?" Some grave misapprehension must have led to this remark and enquiry. If the Government were to accumulate a sufficient stock of gold with which to start operations it would of course be necessary to raise a sterling loan. But this process will not be adopted. The mints, as I have said before, will be closed to the free coinage of silver, and gold instead of silver will have to be imported by the banks and made over to Government in exchange for silver currency. The process of accumulation will be gradual and will probably cost the Government little or nothing.

SILVER HOARDS.

The question of rupees coming out of hoards and getting into circulation when the gold standard is established, is one that has to be considered and Government must be prepared to face it. It is not possible to predict with certainty whether rupees will come out of hoards in large numbers or not, but there is no reason to think that they will. If they do, no doubt it will take longer to establish the free exchangeability of gold and silver, but apart from this there will be no inconvenience. It will be the business of the Government of India, as it is the business of the Government of France and of other countries with a gold standard, to regulate the currency in circulation so as to maintain the equilibrium. For instance, if it were found that gold was not readily exchangeable for silver that would show that there was too much silver in circulation and the amount would require to be reduced, say, by Government raising a loan and locking up the rupees till there was again a demand for them.

PRACTICABILITY OF THE SCHEME.

I see that the "Indian Daily News" says that my remarks in advocacy of a gold standard for India remind him very much of a dog baying for the moon, and he proceeds to throw grave doubts on the practicability of the scheme. Well, gentlemen, all that the Currency Association wish to see established in India is what is actually in operation in Fance and the other countries of the Latin Union, and what has been successfully in operation there for twenty years, where silver is full legal tender and has circulated side by side with gold, which has been the standard since the free coinage of silver was suspended in 1873. Although the silver is largely overvalued no difficulty has been found in preventing illicit coinage and importation and no difficulty is found in maintaining the circulation of gold. So successfully has the system been maintained that France is able to regard with tranquillity the prospect that the obstruction of England will prevent the restoration of the more perfect system which prevailed before 1873.

(*To be continued.*)

IN France, as in the United States, the Catholic priests distinguish themselves, says the *Daily News*, by their bitter hostility to the Communal schools, and the intemperate language of certain among them is getting them into trouble with the law courts. A Paris correspondent writes:—The Abbe Delafosse, Vicar-General of Rennes, one of the chief delinquents, has appeared before the Correctional Tribunal of the Breton capital. He has attacked the school laws in sermons, pamphlets, and public speeches. Such passages as the following occur in his sermons:—"The truth, my brethren, is that the struggle has begun between the soldiers of God and the soldiers of the devil. They want to make godless men, and so they begin by setting up godless schools." In another sermon the abbe says that parents who send their children to unsectarian schools, unless in cases of absolute necessity, no more deserve absolution than those who commit the sins of blasphemy or of lust. The authors of the school laws are described by the priest as miscreants. In his defence the defendant said he believed he had not transgressed the law. Judgment was deferred until next week. It is interesting to note that many priests in Brittany until the last elections withheld absolution from those who voted for the Republican candidates, thus setting at naught the Ballot Act.

THE British Society of Architects are going to France again on a tour, in which healthful pleasure is to be combined with the study of architecture, both ecclesiastical and civil. Havre and Rouen (*via* Southampton) occupy the first stage of the programme, which extends from Saturday, the 20th of August, to Saturday, the 3rd of September—but the tour is conveniently divided into three sections at a moderate cost in each case. Some days will be spent in Paris and the neighbourhood, but otherwise the old Norman towns and cities, so rich in archæological interest, will be the architects' happy hunting ground.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 25.

Mallock, Lieut, Bengal, R Fus, to join, from Poona.
Clerk, Lieut, Bengal, E Lanc Regt, on leave, from Lucknow.

JULY 26.

Nisbett, Major, Bengal, 1st Bedfordshire Regt, on leave, from Kuldanna.
Killett, Capt, Bengal, 2nd R Irish, on duty, from Lucknow.
Clark, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Seaforth High, on leave.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 22.

Jellett, Capt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Poona.

JULY 26.

Hendley, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bengal, I M D, from leave, to Jeypore.
Western, Major, Bo, R A, from leave, to Mhow.
Williams, Major, Bengal, 2nd Wiltshire Regt, from leave, to Jhansi.
Wolley Dod, Lieut, Bo, Lanc Fus, from leave, to Poona.
Wilson, Capt, Bengal, R A, on duty, to Roorki.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 23.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Major-Genl W R Rice, M D, C S I, Surgn-Genl and Sanitary Commissioner with the Govt of India, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Surgn-Col J Richardson, M B, Inspt-Genl of Civil Hospitals, N W Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Surgn-Genl and Sanitary Commissioner with the Govt. of India during the absence on privilege leave of Surgn-Major-Genl W R Rice, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The services of Lieut A J Shaw, I S C, Cantonment Magte, Benares (on leave), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Lieut W A Bailey, 36th Bengal Infy, have been placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh for employment as Offg Cantonment Magte of Allahabad.

POLICE.

The services of Lieut F W Daniell, I S C, 4th Bengal Infy, as Assist Comdt in the Upper Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Vety Capt J W A Morgan is appointed to the Civil Vety Dept on probation, and posted to Bombay.

MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Mr E C Cotes, Offg Depy Supt, Indian Museum, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Mr R. L. Chapman, Offg First Assist, Indian Museum, is appointed to the charge of the current duties of the Depy Supt in addition to his own during the absence of Mr Cotes.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr C W Freese as Vice-Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay, and is in charge of the Consulate during the absence of Mr L Aeppli.

Lieut J L Kaye, I S Cs, Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted as Assist to the Resident in Kashmir.

Major G E Money, I S Cs, Sqdn Comdr and 2nd-in-Command, 1st Regt, Central India Horse, is appointed to be Political Assist at Goona.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr H Diedrich to be in charge of the Consulate for Sweden and Norway at Akyab during the absence of Mr F Muller.

Capt W H M Stewart, I S Cs, Offg Political Assist of the 1st class and Political Officer in Hunza, is granted furlough for ten months and twenty-eight days.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut F W Birch, I S C, 27th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy, to be Depy Assist Commissary-Genl, 2nd class, on probation.

The following promotions and appointment are made, vice Col H F Woodcock, General List, Infantry, Military Accountant, 3rd class, who has retired from the service:—Capt H M Prior, Military Accountant, 3rd class; Major W C F Field, Military Account ant, 4th class; Mr H G Whelan, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class; Lieut P G Shewell, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class; and Lieut H N Waymouth, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, on probation.

Second-Lieut E W Grimshaw, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, offg Wing Officer, 24th Regt of Madras Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps. Second-Lieut Grimshaw will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps.

Second-Lieut R W Burton, Lancashire Fusiliers, offg Wing Officer, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps. Second-Lieut Burton will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps.

Second-Lieut L A G Hanmer, West Riding Regt, offg Sqdn Officer, 1st Punjab Cavy, Punjab Frontier Force, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps. Second-Lieut Hanmer will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs:—Lieut M Williamson, I S C, 21st (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infantry, Assist Comdt, Reserve Battn, Military Police, Burma, for six months.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate:—Col G Young, I S C, Comdt, 1st Battn, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regt, for six months; and Lieut G W Priestley, I S C, Wing Officer and Adjt, 2nd Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, for six months.

Lieut F R F Boileau, R Eng, Assist Engr, 1st grade, Military Works Dept, is granted leave out of India, (m. c.) for six months.

Lieut C N Baker, Lancashire Regt, probationer, I S C, 2nd (The Queen's Own) Regt of Bengal (Light) Infy, is permitted to proceed to England (m. c.)

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:—Col V Rivaz, I S C, Codt 37th (Dogra) Regt of Bengal Infantry (p a) for one year; Col J A Temple I S C, Depy Commissioner, 1st class Central Provinces (m c) for four month; Lieut C T A Searle, I S C, Wing Officer and Qrmr, 36th (Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infantry, (m. c.) for four months; Lieut H C Edwards, I S C, Sqdn Officer 4th Regt of Bengal Cavalry (p a) for three months; and Surgn-Capt D T Lane, M D, (m. c.) for four months.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Indian Staff Corps.—Major C W H Sealy and F R Begbie, to be Lieut-Colonels.

Capt H J Bolton, to be Major.

C W J W Muir, I S C, Political Agent, 1st class, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

2nd Punjab (Simla) Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut C F Minchin, I S C, to be Capt vice Le Marchant, resigned.

Mussoorie Vol Rifle Corps—Mr. S H Berkeley to be Capt vice Leggatt, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Agra Vol Rifle Corps—Mr. J H Harrison to be Second-Lieut to complete the establishment.

Burma Valley Light Horse—Lieut R Thomson to be Captain, vice Meldrum, deceased.

1st Batt Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps—Second-Lieuts W Maude and G C Maconchy to be Lieut to complete the Establishment.

Mussoorie Vol Rifle Corps—Second Lieut C U L R Droux to be Lieut to complete the establishment; and Second-Lieut G A Tweedy to be Lieut vice Clark, transferred to the 1st Batt Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps.

3rd Punjab (N-W Railway, Vol Rifle Corps—Second-Lieut E A Down to be Lieut vice Price, promoted.

Mussoorie Vol Rifle Corps—Captain V A Mackinnon resigns his commission.

Oudh Vol Rifle Corps—Second Lieut J Penny resigns his commission.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Wiseman, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the Office of the Engr-in-Chief, Mari-Attock Extension Railway and Frontier Railway Surveys, during the absence of Mr J R Bell on privilege leave.

Mr S DeBrath, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem, State Railways, is confirmed in the appointment of Assist Secy to the Govt of India in the Public Works Dept.

The following permanent promotions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch:—J Lightfoot, to be Examiner, 1st Class; A R Becher, Examiner, 2nd class; H Stuart, Examiner, 3rd class; Capt C R Hoskyn, R E, Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade; S G Wood, Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade; C R T Balston, Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade; F W Eicke, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade; J A Ryan, Depy Examiner, 2nd grade; F C W Dover, Assist Examiner, 1st grade; Pundit Prem Nath, Rai Bahadur, Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade; A Grant, Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd grade; W E Curry, Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade; and C Sowerby, Depy Examiner, 1st Grade.

Mr W A Lesmond, Ex Engr, 1st grade, will continue to officiate as Supt of Way and Works, Eastern Bengal State Railway, with the temporary rank of Supdg Engr, 3rd class, during the absence of Mr W Nicholson on extraordinary leave, or until further orders.

Lieut C B Farwell, RE, and Lieut A E Panet, R E, Assist Engrs, 2nd grade, Punjab, whose services were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Burma, in Public Works Dept, are transferred to the Punjab.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr J M Kennedy, Assist Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr R Meredith, Assist Supt, is allowed furlough for six months.

Mr C Duffin, Supt, is allowed furlough for six months.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr H J Odoie, Ex Engir, 3rd grade, State Railways, is granted furlough for one year.

GENERAL ORDERS
BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, July 18.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Presidency District.—Bgde Surgn-Lieut-Col L D Spencer, M D, I M S, to the offg administrative medical charge, vice Surgn-Col J C Morice, proceeded on leave to England on medical certificate.

23rd Pioneers—Lieut G H F Kelly, Leinster Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation.

2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles—Lieut F. F. Badcock, supernumerary on the establishment of the 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles, to be Wing Officer, vice Chesney, seconded for employment with the Burma Police.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Major H Kilgour, Northumberland Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment to which he has been posted as second-in-command.

Capt J Lamb, Depy Assist Adjt-Gen, is transferred from the Quetta to the Oudh District.

Capt C J Mackenzie, Deputy Assist Adj-Gen, is posted to the Quetta District.

Major A Weston, 5th Lancers, will be placed on retired pay on attaining forty-eight years of age; and he is permitted to proceed to England.

The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Surgn-Capt A R Aldridge, M B, Medical Staff, is extended to the 20th October.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—16th Lancers—Capt L Stamer, for 6 months, and Capt J D Calley, for three months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Ceylon:—16th Lancers—Lieut M L MacEwen, for three months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to Australia:—16th Lancers—Capt H P Kirkpatrick, for one hundred and nine days, and Lieut T M Young, for three months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Staff—Col A J C Birch, Colonel on the Staff, to the Hills, for three months, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

Royal Warwickshire Regt—Lieut C G E Ewart, Offg Squadron Officer on probation, 5th Bengal Cavalry, to the Murree Hills, for three months, to study the Native languages.

27th Punjab Infantry—Surgn-Capt J Shearer, M B, to Dalhousie, for three months, on private affairs.

THE Darjiling-Himalayan Railway's approximate earnings for the first 9 days of July were Rs. 15,199. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs.14,090. Increase Rs. 1,109. Receipts per mile for the first 9 days of July 1892, Rs. 298-0-4. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs.276-4-6. Increase Rs. 21-11-10. Receipts from 1st to 9th July, 1892, Rs. 15,199. Corresponding period of 1891. Rs. 14,090. Increase, Rs. 1,109.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

In 1885 M. Aug. Charpentier communicated to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, a theory of colours founded on the observation that the constituent rays of white light are perceived by the eye with a certain slowness which increases with their refrangibility. In other words red light is more quickly perceived than green, and green than blue. He has now demonstrated this fact by direct experiments. If the aperture of a spectroscope is instantaneously illuminated with pure white light, that is to say, light contaning all the rays of the spectrum, the whole extent of the spectrum is not visible it once, but the colours come out in succession, beginning with the red. The rapidity of appearance is, of course, very great and may escape notice if not carefully observed. The retardation of perception is more easily observed by indirect vision, as by fixing on a point outside the spectrum at one end or the other. Other experiments with apparatus constructed for the purpose lead to the same conclusion.

A good many years ago Professor George Forbes and Professor Young measured the velocity of light by visible signals, and it appeared from their observations that the red rays travelled faster than the others; but perhaps the effect is to be explained by the quicker perception of the eye in the case of red light. Many of us in travelling past a fence with openings in it or a hedgerow through which the sun is shining have noticed flashes of red and green light although the eyes were not turned to the fence, but at right angles to it. This phenomenon may also be explained in the same way.

The new National Scottish Observatory to be built on Blackford Hill, Edinburgh, will cost £34,000 and be of a first-class order. The plans for the buildings have been prepared by Mr. W. W. Robertson, of Her Majesty's Board of Works, and the contract has been given to Messrs. W. and T. Kirkwood, Edinburgh. The undertaking has arisen out of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres' gift of the equipment of his private observatory at Dunecht, and the apparatus in the Royal Observatory on the Calton Hill will be combined with it.

One of the most interesting strokes of lightening on record occurred at Bourges, France, on May 4 last, of which a French scientific journal has now given accurate particulars. On that day 18 men of the 37th Regiment of Artillery were marching in the polygon outside of Bourges, under the conduct of Chief-Artificer Beauvais. A heavy shower made them run for shelter, but in doing so a flash of lightning literally mowed them down, with the exception of Beauvais, who marched behind. The three first ranks quickly regained their feet, but four men remained insensible, and were carried to the hospital, where one, named Bouveau, who had walked a little apart, died. The clothes of the victim were, as usual, torn, and his boots burst open.

Bouveau was struck on the head, and his kepi and hair were burned. The discharge passed by the right ear to the shoulder and left haunch, then down the inner surface of the left leg. The iron nails of the boot made a good contract with the ground; but the leather of the sole appears to have offered great resistance, for the discharge left the boot at a point between the heel and the upper.

Last January an international conference was held in Venice to consider the precautions to be adopted in order to prevent Asiatic cholera from passing into Europe by vessels coming through the Suez Canal. According to M. Brouardel, one of the French delegates, these are: (1) that a ship from the Far East having had no fresh case of cholera for a week past will be allowed to pass the canal provided she has a doctor and a disinfecting stove on board; otherwise she will be detained at a sanitary station near the Wells of Moses until she is disinfected; (2) a ship having had a fresh case within the week will be detained there, and the patients isolated in a hospital. If the vessel has a doctor and a disinfecting stove on board she will have certain privileges over vessels without them. To facilitate the work a disinfecting stove will be placed on a pontoon ready to meet arriving vessels.

America has two distinguished lady anthropologists, Mrs. Zelia Nuttall and Miss Alice C. Flectcher. Mrs. Nuttall lives in Dresden, Germany, at present, and has surrounded herself with an Aztec atmosphere. The library is furnished in Mexican style, and contains one of the richest collections of Mexican literature. Miss Flectcher, although a Fellow of Harvard University, is an assistant in the Peabody Museum, and employed in the Indian Bureau; is quite independent in her views, and a firm friend of the Red man. Her studies on the Ponkas, Winnebagoes, and other Indian tribes are excellent contributions to science. She is about to publish a work on Ponka music, which has engaged her attention for several years past.

Difference of race is shown not merely in physical characteristics—such as the stature, skull, hair, nose, and complexion—but also by immunity from certain diseases. The Japanese, for example, are not very liable to take scarlet fever, and full-blooded negroes are said to be exempt from yellow fever. The subject is one of great importance as regards the welfare of mankind, and those who are interested in it may consult with profit the researches of Dr. Albert S. Ashmead, of New York. He has published in the American medical journals some instructive papers on racial immunity from disease, inoculation, and the ethnic extension of diseases, such as leprosy, consumption, yellow and scarlet fevers.

"Mahgreb," as the Arabs call that portion of North Africa to the east of Egypt, has, according to M. A. Chatelier, the well-known French archæologist, been from time immemorial the home of the Berber or Hamitic or Proto-Semitic peoples. Their palæolithic implements can be traced far back into the quaternary age, when the climate and geographical conditions were far different from now. Palæolithic man was apparently succeeded there by neolithic man without a break in the progress, and the use of polished flints continued till the Roman period. The rock-drawings of this time reveal an Egyptian influence.

The most striking feature of the prehistoric remains in this region are, however, the dolmens, menhirs, cromlechs, triliths, and stone circles which extend from Fez in Morocco to the Tripolitan plain, where they terminate. M. Chatelier considers them to have been erected by the ancestors of the present Berber population, who regard them as the tombs of their progenitors. Moreover, to this day some of the tribes surround their cemeteries with similar stone circles, which they call Heuch. Several megalithic structures of the kind have been found in Southern Tunisia, on an old Roman road

Others are observed in Palestine, where the Amorite and other genuine Hamitic tribes were formerly established, and they can also be traced in a continuous line across the Straits of Gibraltar through Spain and France to the British Islands and Denmark. If M. Chatelier is right, the Berber stock, which has dwelt in North West Africa from the earliest times, have not only extended their migrations to Palestine, but to the Baltic, and to some degree enter into the composition of the Danish and British peoples.

The Japanese Sei-I-Kwai medical journal recently contained a paper on the difference between the "Mongolian" and "Caucasian" eye. The difference is due not to the colour or size of the eyeball, but to the shape of the eyelids. The epicanthus or fold of skin covering the inner canthus is rare in the white race, but common enough among the Japanese and others of the yellow race. In most instances this fold runs obliquely inward and downward from the upper lid, so that the inner canthus is not round, but sharp. When the fold is large it spreads to the inner part of the lower lid and the upper lid crosses the cornea obliquely. The orbital furrow or hollow under the eyebrows is also very shallow in the Mongolian eye.

A "Polynesian Society" has been established in Wellington, New Zealand, under the presidency of Mr. H. G. Seth Smith and the patronage of the Queen of Hawaii. The first number of the society's journal has already appeared, and contains, among other things, a genealogy of a chieftainess of Rarotonga, which appears to show that the Fiji group were occupied by the Polynesian race, who afterwards migrated to Samoa and the Society Islands.

Owing to the recent discovery of two entire carcases of mammoth in the district of Irkutsk, Siberia, the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences have commissioned Professor Tcherski, of Irkutsk, to proceed to Yakutsk on the Lena, and thence by packhorses to the Kolyma Valley, in order to study the geology of the glacial drift in that little known region and to make other scientific collections and observations.

According to Dr. Wilhelm Michaelis, of Berlin, just as animals have their insidious destroyers in the shape of baccilli, so mineral cement has its pest in the form of a double salt which is composed under the influened of sea-water or saline solutions containing sulphuric acid, for example, gypsum water, and it consists of lime, alumina, sulphuric acid, and water of crystallisation. Architects, builders, and others will find the subject treated at length by Dr. Michaelis in our contemporary.—*Engineering.*

The Gaekwar, accompanied by the Maharanee, his family, and his suite, left London on Wednesday (6th inst.) *en route* for Lucerne. His Highness will make the tour of Europe, and will visit the Queen at Balmoral before returning to India.

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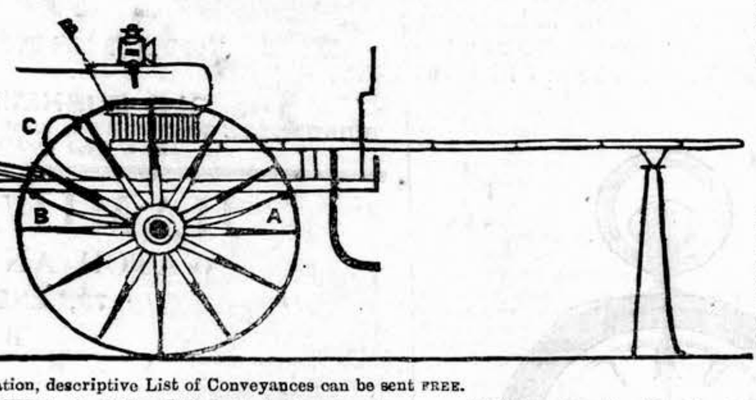

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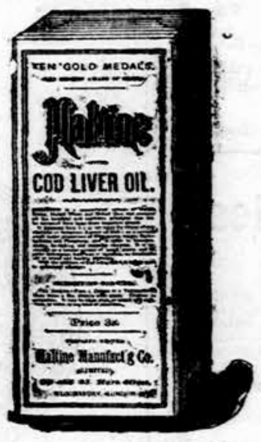
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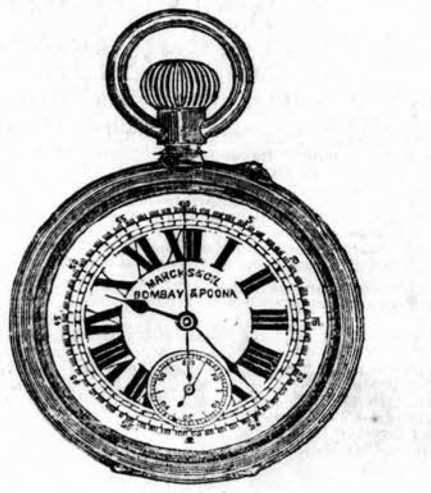

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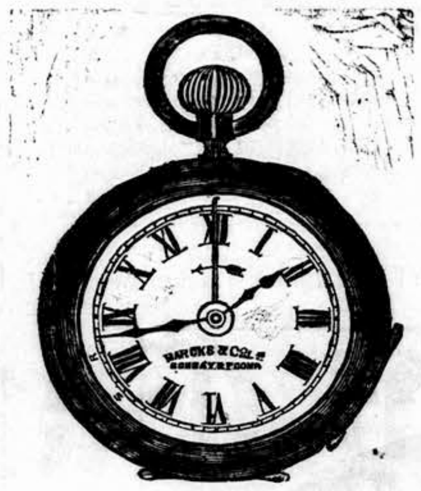

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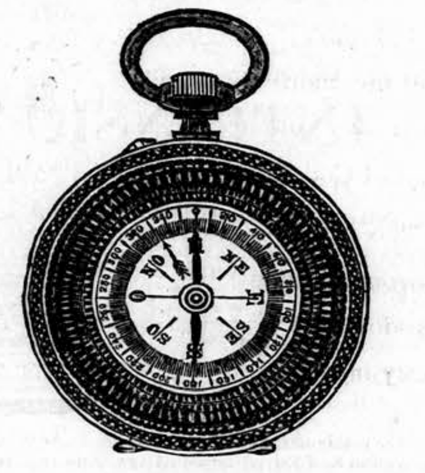

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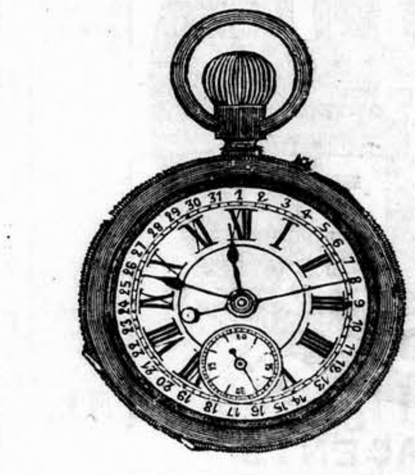

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This Watch has the days of the month enumerated on the outside edge of the dial, the long indicator points faithfully as the days pass, changing automatically at midnight.

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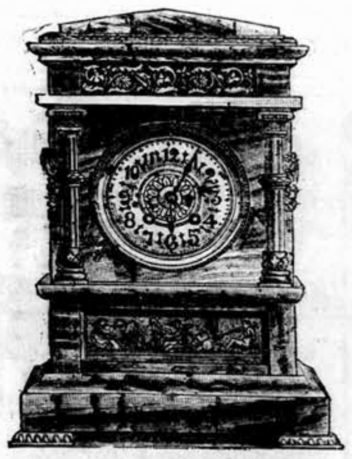

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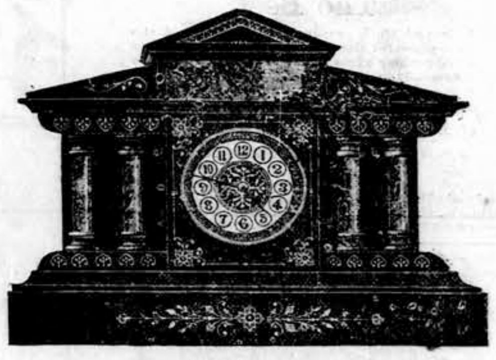

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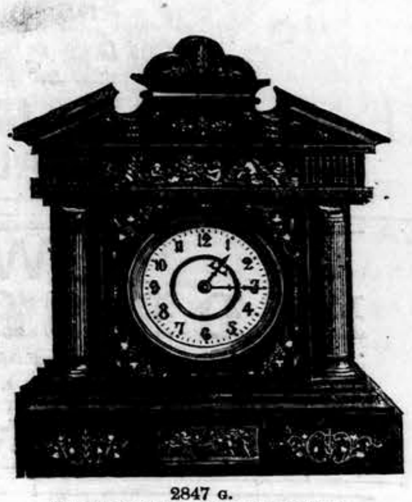

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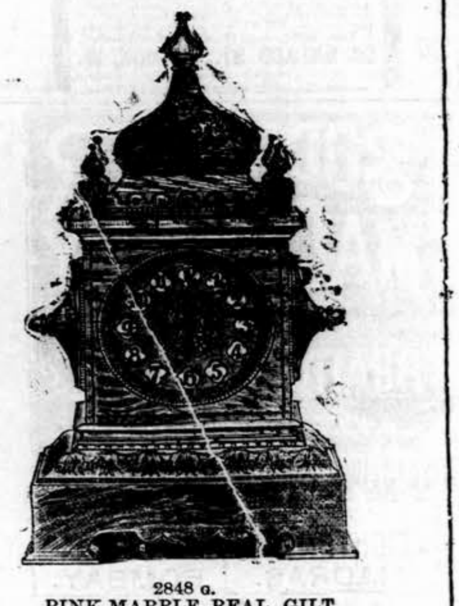

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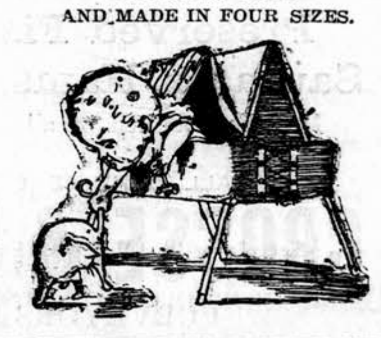

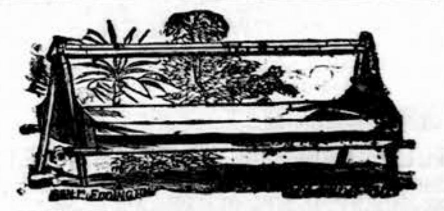

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